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ILLINOIS IN GRANT RANKS

THE DELEGATION INSTRUCTED FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT.

SIXTY-SIX GRANT AND FIFTY-SIX ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES ADMITTED FROM COOK COUNTY—THE BLAINE-WASHBURNE MEN DO NOT BOLT—THE FIGHT OVER THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE INSTRUCTION RESOLUTION — ILLINOIS'S FORTY-TWO DELEGATES SURE FOR GRANT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—After two days of debate, the Republican State Convention of Illinois to-night voted to admit a compromise delegation from Cook County, and passed a resolution declaring that Gen. U. S. Grant was the choice of the convention to be President of the United States. The preliminary proceedings by which these results were reached can soon be told. When the convention met this morning, it was announced that the Committee on Credentials still had under consideration the contest between the delegations from Chicago, and would not be ready to report for some time. Then, for nearly an hour, the meeting did nothing. But at last a little breeze of excitement was occasioned by Dr. Robbins, of Quincy, who is in the interest of the Grant opposition, and was with the evident purpose of injuring the cause of those who are known as the Palmer House delegates. He offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Credentials be instructed not to consider the claims of any person professing to be a delegate who had bolted from any County Convention held at a proper time and place. Upon this a roll-call was insisted, and it resulted in a victory for Grant by a majority of 100 votes. The resolution was lost. Upon this Senator Logan, in anticipation of the action of the committee, and to prevent filibustering on the part of the Blaine-Washburne combination, moved that debate on the report be limited to one hour, each side being allowed 30 minutes. The leaders of the minority not being satisfied with the repeated defeats which they had suffered upon this motion, again demanded a roll-call. They were gratified and again defeated. Gen. Logan's motion was carried by a vote of 388 to 319.

After another long wait and a recess, it was announced, late in the afternoon, that the committee had at last completed its work. Then it was discovered that it had not been able to agree and had determined to present three reports. The first of these provided that 56 of the Blaine-Washburne men and 66 of the Grant men from Cook County should be admitted on the basis of Senatorial district apportionment, not from the county as a whole. This was presented by six members of the committee, and was as follows:

The committee report that they have examined the credentials of the delegates to this convention from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senatorial Districts, and they find that from each of the above Senatorial Districts there appear two sets of delegates, each set bearing what purports to be credentials from certain conventions alleged to have been held. In regard to the contests from the Senatorial Districts above mentioned, we have heard the arguments and evidence presented, at length. Regarding their regularity and legitimacy, it appears that two bodies assuming to be county conventions in Cook County met and nominated, in accordance, two sets of delegates, above-mentioned, and accredited them to this convention. By an examination of the State Central Committee and of the call made by that committee for this convention, we find no call made of Democrats of Cook County, as a county, to send delegates to this convention. We do find that there was a call made upon the Republicans of each of the first seven Senatorial districts of this State to send delegates to this convention. We find that the number of delegates allotted to each Senatorial district was specially stated and set forth in said call. It appears that these seven Senatorial districts comprise in aggregate the same territory as Cook County. We find, although it is a fact, that the Republican organization of each of these Senatorial districts is totally distinct from, and independent of, any other of the Republican organizations of Cook County, for all purposes of representation in this convention.

All these facts being found as stated, the next duty of the committee was to discover what recommendation should be made in the premise. We have had less difficulty in arriving at this conclusion from the fact that the action of the various ward primaries has been reported in evidence before us, and we have deemed it proper that we should determine therefrom, as nearly as possible, what would be substantial justice toward parties whose interests are involved. We do not find that either of the bodies calling themselves county conventions were either regular or legitimate, or that their action as such could be of any validity in compelling this convention to treat them as such. We find that the Senatorial districts are entitled to just and proper representation here, and that each of them is entitled to the same standing and position here as is a county in any other portion of the State. The honest voters at primaries are presumed to have desired representation in this convention in a proper mode. They represented that they were entitled to, and should have stripped of all technicalities, the will of the honest Republican voters at the primaries should be effected. Under existing circumstances, this can only be arranged by giving, as nearly as possible, the representation to the Senatorial Delegates actually elected in the various wards and districts, and paying no regard whatever to the action of any county convention. We have considered and examined the returns, and, in the belief that we do substantial justice, treat it, parties concerned in good conscience, and thereby promote the interests of the great Republican Party, we recommend that the following-named persons be accorded seats in this convention.

The second report was presented by three members, and provided for the seating of the entire Grant delegation of 66. The third report, signed by nine members of the committee, favored the seating of all the Farwell Hall or Blaine-Washburne men.

When the three reports had been read, Kirk Hawes, on behalf of the combination, took advantage of Gen. Logan's resolution, and spoke in advocacy of the third report. Emery Storrs appeared for the Grant men, and supported the first report. Both gentlemen spoke with much force, detailing anew all the points in the now familiar Cook County controversy. Then, amid the utmost silence, every one knowing that the long struggle was about to come to end, a motion to adopt the third report was laid on the table, and the first, or Grant report, was adopted by a vote of 541 to 251. After this action the convention, thoroughly worn out by its long and, at times, bitter contest, took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening. At that hour, when the meeting again came together, it was found that the Blaine-Washburne men from Cook County, who had previously threatened to leave the hall in a body if all the Farwell delegates were not admitted, were in their seats.

The evening session, in marked contrast to that of the morning, was a very exciting one. The long-expected contest in regard to the delegates to Chicago was commenced by an old man, known as "Uncle" Spare, who, representing the Galena district, offered a resolution to the effect that U. S. Grant was the choice of the convention to be President of the United States. This was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and, without debate, adopted, the vote standing 566 to 307, the Grant majority thus directly displayed being 76 votes.

When this business had been disposed of, the real fight of the day was commenced by Frank Crosby, a combination man, who moved that the various Congressional districts proceed to select delegates and alternates to Chicago, and that such be the accredited representatives from Illinois in opposing this Senator Logan made one of the most effective speeches of his life. His argument was devoted entirely to proving that State conventions had no right to supervise the selection of the Presidential delegates, and that 42 men, pledged absolutely to Gen. Grant, should be selected by the present convention. In support of his proposition, he cited many precedents, among them the action of the Illinois convention which instructed for Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Grant. The champion of the combination men was ex-Congressman Hurlbut, who spoke at length in favor of each district selecting its own delegates, who should be left free to act at Chicago as they and their districts desired. The whole question of the manner of selecting delegates was then gone into, and a heated debate followed.

During the continuance of the discussion the scene was almost indescribable. When the two principals, Logan and Hurlbut, had concluded, half a dozen delegates rose to speak at once. From the Blaine-Washburne men came frequent threats of a bolt in case the districts were not allowed to select their own delegates, and though the friends of Grant for a time tried to bear, in a good spirit, the threats of the minority, patience at last ceased to be a virtue, and it was rather plainly intimated to those who talked about leaving the convention, if they could not have their own way, that it was quite as well for them to go at once. This greatly increased the confusion, and on all hands there were motions to adjourn, calls for the previous question, points of order and appeals from the decisions of the Chair. Through all the uproar, Senator Logan alone remained cool and collected, and, with that quiet persistency for which he is noted, continued to press his point. At last half an hour before midnight, some degree of order was restored, and it seemed as though a vote was about to be taken, when a roll-call was asked on an appeal from a decision of the Chair that the previous question was in order. The appeal was not sustained, but before the decision could be announced, the confused discussion broke out anew and will continue until daylight.

Gen. Logan, supported by the majority, is still determined to give proper expression to the Republican sentiment of the State and send to Chicago 42 men who can be relied upon to support Grant. The Blaine men on the other hand are loud in their declaration of an intention to bolt, and send delegates to Chicago from the districts who shall contest the seats of those selected by the convention. It is, of course, impossible to predict the result as to the manner of making delegates, but it is certain that the convention will instruct for Grant. If the Blaine men bolt they cannot control more than one or at the most some districts of the 19 in the State. All the others will send to Chicago delegates who are instructed for Grant, not only by the convention, but by their districts.

One-thirty A. M., May 21.—At this hour a motion to substitute, for Gen. Logan's resolution, one providing that only delegates at large be selected by the convention was lost by a vote of 389 to 304. There is now no doubt that the programme of the Grant majority will be carried out.

May 21.—At 15 minutes before 2, the Logan resolution, authorizing the Chair to appoint a committee to select 42 Grant delegates to Chicago, was passed by a majority of 85 votes.

H. C.

MR. BLAINE'S FRIENDS DEPRESSED.

WASHINGTON POLITICIANS CONCEDING GEN. GRANT'S NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The reports from the Republican Convention at Springfield, Ill., have had a very marked and depressing effect upon the advocates of Mr. Blaine's nomination at Chicago. Many persons who, a few days ago, would not admit the possibility of Blaine's failure to receive the Republican nomination, now express the belief that Gen. Grant will be nominated on the first ballot. The friends of Grant are highly pleased with the information received from Springfield, and now regard the contest as practically ended. In speaking today of the success of Gen. Grant at Springfield, Senator Cameron said that one of its effects would be to remove all doubt about the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation for the ex-President. The feeling of confidence in Grant's nomination is stronger to-night in Washington than at any time since the beginning of the canvass. Senator Blaine was in his seat to-day for the first time for two weeks. Gen. Garfield spent an hour in close conversation with him. William E. Chandler, who returned to Washington with Senator Blaine, does not appear so hopeful for the success of his favorite as he was before leaving here, several weeks ago. A delegate to Chicago from California who is now here said to-night that he was surprised to discover the earnestness of the popular feeling in the East and in most of those States through which he had passed for Gen. Grant. This gentleman said his first choice was Blaine, but he believed Grant would be the choice of the Chicago Convention.

ALABAMA SURE FOR GRANT.

HIS FRIENDS SECURE THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION—THE STRUGGLE IN THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

SELMA, Ala., May 20.—The Republican State Convention of Alabama organized in this city at 2 o'clock to-day by the election of George Turner, of Montgomery, for temporary President. This action was in pursuance of a resolution passed at the caucus of Grant delegates last night, participated in by three-fourths of the delegates to the convention. The State Executive Committee and its Chairman, while not professing opposition to Grant, have been under the dominion of men who are his enemies, and much anxiety has been felt for fear the tactics which were resorted to to deprive Gen. Grant of his rightful majority in Georgia, Tennessee, and the Mississippi, would be observed so by the State Executive Committee in this State. This fear led to the organization of the caucus last night, and to the resolution not to submit to a forced organization. The committee becoming apprised of this resolution, has been in caucus with the anti-Grant leaders all day, and permitted two hours to elapse after the hour of assembling before its Chairman was sent to call the convention to order, but it was compelled to succumb to the determination of the convention, and to accept as the temporary President the gentleman selected by the Grant caucus. When the Chairman of the committee, with evident reluctance, nominated George Turner as temporary Chairman, a shout went up which has not been equaled in this city for years. The convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock, while the Committee on Credentials struggled with contests in several counties. If all contests were decided adversely to Grant's friends, the convention would yet be practically unanimous in his favor, but the Grant element predominating largely in the committee, there was little fear of an adverse report in counties where the contests are of importance. The Grant men have the convention in good condition, and will send a solid instructed delegation.

The Committee on Credentials reported at 10 o'clock this evening. A stormy discussion of the report followed, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning without disposing of it.

DENIS KEARNEY'S DISCIPLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The Working Men's Convention refused to reconsider the adoption of Kearney's letter as the sense of the convention; and, after several attempts to get through a resolution looking to the appointment of delegates to the National Greenback-Labor Convention pledged to Thurman, the Democratic element of the convention carried a motion to adjourn till this evening, its opponents mostly declining to vote. The convention then broke up in disorder. The Greenback element assembled and organized as a new convention, and at midnight passed upon the appointment of Committees on a Platform, Constitution, and Resolutions. The convention completed its business before daylight. Mr. Swanbart's substitute for the first section of the Constitution was voted down, and the original section adopted with the remainder of the instrument. The convention then elected four delegates at large to the Greenback-Labor Convention, namely: Denis Kearney, of San Francisco; A. Munson, of Solano; John Robinson, of Santa Clara, and Stephen Mayball, of San Francisco, and adjourned sine die.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS' CHOICE.

ELECTING BLAINE DELEGATES, NOTWITHSTANDING THE UNEXPECTED FORCE OF GRANT MEN.

OMAHA, Neb., May 20.—The Nebraska Republican Convention met at 7 o'clock last night, at Columbus. The Grant men were there in unexpected force and showed a good organization, but lacked between 30 and 40 votes of the number necessary for controlling the convention. Considering that the State had been conceded to Blaine by a large majority, the exhibition of strength by the Grant men much worried the Blaine delegates, who feared that the Grant minority would secure a portion of the delegation to Chicago. The Blaine men worked up a contest in three counties, and a number of Grant delegates were unseated. At one time during the night a compromise was nearly effected whereby three Grant and three Blaine men would be elected. A radical Blaine man forced a recess at 3 o'clock for an hour, whipped the delegates into the traces at 4 o'clock, and a straight Blaine ticket was elected. The only resolution that was deliberately considered by the convention was one pledging the support of the Republicans of Nebraska to the Chicago nominee. Just before the convention closed, a Grant delegate introduced a resolution that John Sherman was not the choice of Nebraska Republicans, but it was tabled. A resolution strongly indorsing Blaine was introduced and passed. The question of who should be the Nebraska representative on the National Committee entered largely into the contest. The result is not yet publicly known. The convention adjourned at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

The delegates elected are as follows: J. W. Dawes, J. R. Mitchell, L. C. Crounse, N. Ferringer, William Gastin, and Dr. D. A. Lewis.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

SIGNS OF A HEALTHIER STATE AND OF AN ACTIVE CANVASS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—With each day it has become plainer that all thought of placing a State ticket in the field must, for the present, be postponed. If the Republicans were as united as the Democrats are at present divided, however, it would be an easy matter to elect a Republican State Administration. The April convention, called together with the avowed purpose of electing delegates to Chicago who would unite all the elements for a combined effort to redeem the State, lost sight of that vital question, and allowed itself to be tricked by a few wily politicians. Rumors that several delegates to the Chicago Convention had openly declared they would not obey the instructions intensified the excitement caused by withdrawal from active political work of several prominent men. A delegation of respectable colored men called on the Hon. D. T. Corbin to induce him to reconsider his resolution to abstain from active participation in the campaign. He declared that his decision was based entirely on the present outlook, and if a more healthful state of affairs is apparent when the regular convention meets, he will not be found wanting. It has been learned that delegations also waited on several other gentlemen with similar results. It is now generally believed that the entire delegation to Chicago, with one exception, will obey the instructions. This confidence is strengthened by the knowledge that all of the delegates at first considered doubtful are candidates for office in the districts and counties in which they live, and they know it would be fatal to their prospects to violate the trust reposed in them. Elliott, the single exception, has nothing to expect from this State and everything from Sherman. He owed his presence in the April convention to Collector Brayton, who smuggled him in with his delegation. His election as delegate at large was secured through an infamous combination, and hence he deems himself free to act as he chooses.

A PROHIBITIONIST CONVENTION.

ALTOONA, Penn., May 20.—The Prohibition State Convention met in this city at 11 o'clock this morning. About 50 delegates, representing various parts of the State, were present. The Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria, was chosen permanent Chairman, and A. B. Tate, of Lycoming, and J. N. Pierce, of Philadelphia, Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted condemning the drink traffic, the attitude of political parties toward it, and pledging every effort for the passage, by the next Legislature, of the Temperance law adopted by the Harrisburg Convention in April, 1879. George F. Turner, of Pittsburg, was nominated for Auditor-General. No nomination was made for Supreme Judge, but the matter was left for the State Central Committee. James Parke, Jr., of Allegheny; James Black, of Lancaster; A. A. Barker, of Cambria, and Dr. A. C. Pettit, of Lawrence, were chosen delegates at large to the National Prohibition Convention, at Cleveland, June 17, with the requisite number of district delegates. The Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, and the Hon. Archibald McAllister, of Blair, were chosen Presidential Electors at Large. The list of district Electors was not completed. A resolution condemning the pardon of the convicted bribers was passed.

MISSISSIPPI GREENBACKERS.

JACKSON, Miss., May 20.—The Greenback-Labor Party met in mass convention here to-day, Col. M. D. L. Stephens presiding. About 75 delegates were present, including 10 colored men. No roll of counties was called, but it is estimated that 15 or 20 were represented. Four delegates from the State at large and two from each Congressional district were appointed to the National Greenback-Labor Convention, which meets at Chicago June 9. The delegates were authorized to select Electors, and an Executive Committee was appointed. The convention adjourned sine die.

DAKOTA'S FIRST CHOICE.

CHICAGO, May 20.—A dispatch says: "The Dakota Republican Convention was held at Fargo yesterday, and chose C. H. McCoy and Foster Warner delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are for Windom if he has any chance, otherwise they are for Blaine."

Another dispatch from Fargo, Dakota, says: "The two Territorial delegates to the National Republican Convention will go uninstructed, but they are understood to be for Blaine as first choice."

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20.—The Conservative State Convention last evening adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to adhere to the two-thirds rule. Also, a resolution that the Conservative Party of Virginia affiliated with the National Democratic Party, and would not support any one for Elector who did not declare in favor of the National Democratic Convention. The convention adjourned sine die at 1:30 A. M.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District have nominated B. B. Redy for Congress.

The Working Men of the Third Congressional District to-day nominated Chancellor Harrison, of Napa, for Congress.

GREENBACK DELEGATES.

LEWISTON, Me., May 20.—The Greenback District Convention to-day chose as delegates to the National Convention Col. Blood, of Auburn, and Dr. Russell, of Farmington, and as alternates C. S. Emerson, of Aubrey, and W. D. Chase, of Readfield.

THE LIBERAL PARLIAMENT

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AND THE POLICY OF THE NEW CABINET.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE BUSINESS SESSION —THE IRISH COERCION ACT NOT TO BE RENEWED—STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY BY MR. GLADSTONE AND EARL GRANVILLE.

LONDON, May 20.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The House of Commons was crowded, but the attendance in the House of Lords was meagre. Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, read the Queen's speech, which is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the recent general election and the arrangements required upon the change of Administration. The cordial relations which I hold with all the other powers of Europe will, I trust, enable me to promote, in concert with them, the early and complete fulfillment of the treaty of Berlin with respect to effectual reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as such territorial questions as are not yet settled in conformity with the provisions of the treaty. I regard such fulfillment essential for the avoidance of further complications in the East. In accordance with this view, I have deemed it expedient to dispatch an Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of the Sultan.

On the last occasion of my addressing you I expressed my hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan would lead to the speedy settlement of that country. Since that period the gallantry of my troops has continued to be conspicuous and the labors of my Government in India unremitting. But I have to lament that the end in view is not yet attained. My efforts will, however, be unceasingly directed toward the pacification of Afghanistan and the establishment of such institutions as may be found best fitted to secure the independence of its people and to restore their friendly relations with my Indian Empire. The condition of Indian finance, as recently made known to me, has required my special attention. I have directed that you shall be supplied with the fullest information upon this weighty subject.

I invite your careful notice to the important questions of policy connected with the future of South Africa. I have continued to commend to the favorable consideration of the authorities and people of the various settlements the project of confederation. In maintaining my supremacy over the Transvaal, with its diversified population, I desire both to make provision for the security of the indigenous races and extend to the European settlers institutions based on the large, liberal principles of self-government.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I notice with satisfaction that the imports and exports of the country, as well as other signs, indicate some revival of trade; but the depression lately perceived in the revenue continues without abatement. The estimates of income laid before the last Parliament were framed with moderation, but the time which has since elapsed exhibits no promise that they will be exceeded. The annual estimates of the charge, so far as they have not been already voted, will be promptly laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The late season of the year at which you commence your labors, I fear, will seriously abridge the time available for useful legislation; but I make no doubt you will studiously turn it to the best account. The Peace Preservation act for Ireland expires on the 1st of June. You will not be asked to renew it. My desire to avoid the evils of exceptional legislation in the abridgement of liberty would not induce me to forego, in any degree, the performance of the first duty of every Government in providing for the security of life and property. But while I am determined to fulfill this sacred obligation, I am persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of my Irish subjects will justify me in relying on the provisions of the ordinary law, firmly administered for the maintenance of peace and order. The provisions enacted before the dissolution of the late Parliament for the mitigation of the distress in Ireland have been serviceable to that important end. The question of the sufficiency of the advances already authorized by Parliament is under my consideration.

A measure at an early day will be submitted, putting an end to the controversies which have arisen with respect to burial in churchyards and cemeteries. It will be necessary to ask you to renew the act for secret voting.

Among the chief subjects which may be brought under your notice, as time may permit will be bills for giving more effectual protection to the occupiers of land against injury from ground game; for determining on just principles the liabilities of employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of the borough franchise in Ireland. These, and all of your labors, I heartily commend to the blessing of God.

In the House of Commons, Mr. John O'Conor Power (Home Ruler) gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, that the position of the occupiers of the land in Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied.

Mr. Chamberlain, (Radical,) member for Birmingham, gave notice that he would move for a select committee upon the losses of merchant ships.

The Right Hon. R. Dwyer Gray, (Home Ruler,) member for Carlow, gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the suspension of ejectments in Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in the debate on the address, dwelt upon the heavy responsibility of allowing the Peace Preservation act to lapse, and earnestly hoped the result would justify the step. Generally, he approved the spirit of the speech, although he criticised some of its details. He was at a loss to understand what was meant by the appointment of an Ambassador Extraordinary to the Porte. He wished to know what were to be the relations between Mr. Goschen and Sir Austen Layard; whether the appointment was made with a view to consult with the other powers, and if so whether similar appointments were to be made by other powers. He desired to know what would be the powers of Mr. Goschen; what was the nature of the pressure contemplated. He wished to know what was meant by the reference to the establishment of institutions in Afghanistan. He was glad that the Government had the courage to see the necessity of maintaining British supremacy in the Transvaal. In conclusion, he said if it was found that the Government's action was likely to be such as the Opposition could conscientiously support, they would render that support.

Mr. O'Conor Power then moved an amendment to the address, that the position of the occupiers of the land in Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied.

Mr. Gladstone urged Mr. Power not to press a proposition that did not affect the principle raised by the address. Regarding Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks, Mr. Gladstone said the Government were fully as true to the principles they had enunciated respecting the foreign policy when in opposition as the late Government could be. Many held that, apart from one or two questions arising out of the treaty of Berlin, that document had promulgated many valuable provisions. Mr. Goschen's appointment was by no means unusual, as the late Government adopted the same course in the case of Sir Henry Elliott. Mr. Goschen's powers were the same as those of an ordinary Ambassador. Respecting the object of Mr. Goschen's mission, he might remind the House that Earl Granville had addressed a circular note to the powers urging a prompt fulfillment of the Berlin treaty. He could not produce that dispatch until they had obtained in an authoritative form, a notification of their views. Mr. Goschen would receive specific instructions, and if the effect of his mission was to clear up the misapprehensions entertained by Turkey regarding the Government, the result would be worthy of attainment. The Government, Mr. Gladstone said, viewed the Greek and Montenegrin questions as pressing. It was desirable to dissipate the minds of the Turkish people of the notion that England had such a special, separate interest in the maintenance of Turkey. It was also desirable to remove from the mind of the Porte the idea that England was disposed to freeze upon their rights in Asia. All that the Government desired, he said, was to see the obligations of Turkey faithfully fulfilled. They had no desire to reduce the limits of Turkish territory in any direction. Regarding Indian finance, he would not in the present state of the question go into details. The Government was obliged to accept the annexation of Transvaal as an accomplished fact. The Government thought the circumstances did not justify the renewal of the Coercion act in Ireland.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, pointed out that it was impossible at this period of the session to attempt to legislate on so large a question as was raised by Mr. Power's amendment. The Irish members might, however, rely upon the Government considering the matter with the greatest possible care. Regarding the Coercion act, he appealed to the priests and people of Ireland to refrain from acts, whether in the nature of party processions or otherwise, which might result in evil consequences and lead to a resort to coercive measures.

Mr. Shaw, member for Cork City, urged that the condition of the poor was very pressing.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell urged the necessity for the temporary suspension of the right of eviction.

Mr. Power's amendment was then rejected by a vote of 300 against 47, and the motion for an address agreed to.

Mr. Parnell and his immediate followers sat on the Opposition benches, Mr. Shaw and others on the Government side. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would call attention to the Parliamentary relations existing between England and Ireland.

In the House of Lords, in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the Duke of Marlborough said he regretted that the Government had concluded to renew the Coercion act, on account of the many outrages against life and property constantly taking place in Ireland.

Earl Spencer, (Liberal,) who was once Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, said the present state of affairs did not call for the continuance of the act.

Lord Beaconsfield congratulated the Government on its resolve completely to fulfill the Berlin treaty. He said he would like to obtain some information regarding the powers of Mr. Goschen, and wished to know what was meant by institutions in Afghanistan. He blamed the Government for not continuing the Coercion act, and thanked the House for its support while he was Premier.

Lord Granville said the Government had abandoned the Coercion act, in the hope that the people would answer their appeal. He could not speak with full information regarding Afghanistan yet, but, from the information the Government did possess, he could not say there was justification for the sanguine assertion of a speedy settlement contained in the Queen's speech a short time ago. By the appointment of Mr. Goschen, the Government desired to effect the settlement of those conditions of the Berlin treaty which Sir Austin Layard's remonstrances had hitherto not attained. The most important of these conditions were the reforms in Asiatic Turkey, and the Armenian reforms. For effecting their object the Government addresses a note to the powers proposing an identical note on these points. As soon as these were presented at the Porte he would lay a copy on the table. The powers had cordially responded. He complained that there was a contradiction between the Berlin treaty and the professions of the late Government.

The address was then agreed to.

LONDON, May 21.—The *Times*, in its leader this morning, says there could hardly have been a milder commencement of the session and of the new Ministerial reign than was presented by yesterday's debates in the two houses. The Queen's speech indicated no material divergence in the policy adopted by the Ministry from that which was pursued by the late Government. Consequently there was scarcely any opportunity for a conflict of opinions.

QUESTIONS OF PARTY POLICY.

LORD BEACONSFIELD SURPRISED AT HIS DEFEAT—THE PROPOSED RETENTION OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

LONDON, May 20.—In his speech at the meeting of the Conservatives at Bridgewater House yesterday, Lord Beaconsfield is said to have admitted the great surprise he felt at the result of the recent election. He took upon himself a part of the blame for the dissolution of Parliament, but said the party whips were not blameless, as the defeat of the Conservatives was greatly due to lamentable deficiencies in organization, which he trusted would be remedied in future, and with that view he suggested the appointment of a committee, with the Right Hon. W. H. Smith as Chairman. He said the rumors of his retirement from the leadership of the party were unfounded. If the party considered his retention of the leadership to be an advantage, whatever ability he possessed would be devoted to their service. Lord Carnarvon, who was warmly cheered, said he had seceded from the Government in consequence of a difference with his colleagues upon a single measure. The composition of the new Ministry filled him with doubt and dismay, and he felt it his duty to support the Conservative Party to the utmost of his power.

The retirement of Mr. Plimsoll, (Liberal,) member for Derby, in favor of Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, is said to be due to a feeling that he has done all a private member could do for the reform of the merchant shipping laws. If Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, are ready to take up the matter and give their official support to his bill for the regulation of grain cargoes, he could retire with a feeling that the special objects for which he entered Parliament have been completely accomplished.

The belief that Sir Bartle Frere will not be recalled from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope on account of the immediate controversy to which he gave occasion having passed and the willingness of the Ministry to avail itself of his continued services, is the expression of one side of the controversy which threatens to create considerable dissatisfaction within the Liberal Party. Several advanced Liberal newspapers, including the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are clamorous for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, and point out that the members of the present Government strongly censured the Beaconsfield Cabinet for retaining Sir Bartle Frere after blaming him for precipitating the Zulu war. At that time it was alleged that Court influence maintained Sir Bartle Frere in his position, and anything savoring of Court influence is especially distasteful to that section of the Liberal Party which now demands Sir Bartle Frere's recall.

Mr. Patrick J. Smyth, recently elected Home Rule member for Tipperary, but who has not yet taken his seat, has issued an address placing his resignation in the hands of his constituents. He says that events since the election bring home to him forcibly the truth that he is not in harmony with what appears to be the public opinion in Ireland.

A meeting of the Parnell Reception Committee was held here last night. It was decided to hold a free public meeting at St. James's Hall on the 5th of June, at which an illuminated address will be presented to Mr. Parnell. The meeting will be followed by a great demonstration in Trafalgar square, in which the Irish temperance, labor, friendly and other societies will be invited to participate.

It is said that Sir Garnet Wolseley will receive the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan (Home Ruler) has been elected to the House of Commons for Meath, unopposed.

LONDON, May 21.—Sir W. Hart-Dyke writes to the newspapers stating that the report of Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Conservative meeting at Bridgewater House is purely imaginary, and that the same description applies to the report of the other speech. The Free Press Association sends a communication to the papers maintaining the accuracy of the reports, which were received from a member of Parliament present at the meeting.

It is denied on authority that Sir Robert Peel will oppose Sir William Harcourt at Derby.

The Irish members of Parliament held a meeting yesterday, and decided, by a vote of 18 to 5, to sit as a body on the Opposition benches.

SENATOR GORDON'S RESIGNATION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GEORGIA—THE BOURBONS ENRAGED BY EX-GOV. BROWN'S APPOINTMENT.

ATLANTA, May 20.—No political event of recent occurrence in Georgia has excited so much comment as the resignation of Senator Gordon. People generally are at a loss to understand it, and do not regard his letter as a full explanation. The rumors as to the real cause are various, and some of them do the Senator injustice. It is the general opinion here that he will accept the position of attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with a salary of $10,000. There are charges that some understanding of this kind was had between him and ex-Gov. Brown, President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which is now in a combination with the Louisville and Nashville. On the streets last night it was freely said that the programme was the appointment of Mr. Brown as Gordon's successor. To-day, at noon, it was officially announced. Mr. Brown is in Nashville, but has accepted by telegraph, and will be here to-morrow and go to Washington at once. He was famous as the war Governor of the State, being a violent secessionist, and pushed the war with great vigor. Immediately after peace had been restored he joined the Republican Party, and was more bitterly abused than any man in Georgia. He was in the convention which nominated Gen. Grant, and stumped the State for the Republican ticket. In 1872 he joined the Greeley party, and soon after began to act with the Independent Democrats, and finally with the regular organization, though he has never taken any active part in politics since his advocacy of Republicanism. His appointment is severely commented on by the Bourbon element all over the State, which will use every effort to defeat him before the Legislature. He has more bitter enemies and more strong friends than any man in Georgia, and is, beyond doubt, the richest man in the State. His appointment will be a great surprise all over the State, and will be highly commended and bitterly condemned. He ranks as one of the ablest men in the State, being a good lawyer and an effective speaker. His friends tell with pride that when he was 20 years of age he plowed with a bull in a rocky field for a living.

Gen. Gordon is expected home soon, when he will probably explain more fully. Soon after President Hayes was inaugurated, Mr. Brown wrote a series of very strong letters, accusing Gordon of selling out his influence and deserting Tilden. The feeling on the subject became so bitter that a personal difficulty was apprehended. A few months ago a complete reconciliation took place.

This matter will mix up the Democratic Party in the State worse than ever. It will be made an issue against the present Administration, and will throw new bitterness into a canvass which already promises to be full of passion. In the opinion of persons well informed, it will cause a large defection from the ranks of the regular Democratic organization and give the Independents control of the entire State. Their leaders here are jubilant over the prospects, and will at once open fire on the Ring Democrats of Georgia, as they call them. Angry times are ahead in Georgia. The dominant party is already split, and this shock will be a severe trial to its rickety frame-work.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 20.—At a large meeting of representative men in Columbus this afternoon, resolutions were passed regretting the resignation of Senator Gordon, and saying the action of Gov. Colquitt in appointing J. N. Brown as Senator of Georgia is deserving of censure so strong that words cannot express it; that Brown is not a representative of Georgia nor of the Democratic party, and the shameful and disgraceful manner in which he has been foisted upon the people is condemned. Brown, the resolutions say, is a man who betrayed the State in her hours of trial, and committed acts and instigated measures which, had they prevailed, would have incarcerated many of her best citizens and placed others under the gallows, and brought in power a party inimical to the best interests of the State and good and reputable people.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

TRUST, WHO SHOT THE COLORED MAN BECAUSE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN, TO GO TO JAIL.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The trial of George Trust, the Democratic rough and city jail cook, for the wanton murder of W. Anthony Robinson, colored, on the 11th of November last, for no better cause than that he was a "Republican nigger," which began on Monday last in the criminal court here, closed to-day. The testimony in the case has been of the strangest character. No attempt was made by the defense to deny the facts as stated in THE TIMES of Sunday, but witnesses were brought from near and far to prove the insanity of the accused. In fact, the insanity business has been so overdone that whatever the effect on the jury, the public has been nauseated by it, and the very abundance of the testimony has given rise to suspicions that are not flattering to the defense. Capt. Broome Bowie, of Prince George's, testified that he served with Trust in the rebel army, and that he was known there as the "Crazy Irishman;" would wander around bare-footed in the snow, and recklessly risk his life in many ways. Dr. Webster said he had treated him once or twice a year for delirium tremens for 10 years. He had been on a spree after the November elections and had been given bromide of potash and chloral the day before the murder to put him to sleep. Policemen who served under him eight years ago testified that they thought him insane then, but did not report him because they were afraid of him. He had fired shots at them on several occasions, and they had seen him shoot at colored persons passing him, at the glasses in the street lamps, and indulge in other reckless freaks.

Some of the witnesses told marvelous stories of his performances. He went one time into a bar-room on Eutaw-street, and, finding James Hagan there, he held up his forefinger and told Hagan to shoot at it. Hagan was drunk, and did so, shooting four times, but hit nothing. Trust then told him to shoot at his head, but Hagan had no more loads in his pistol, so a man named Wagner pulled out his pistol and fired twice, putting one bullet through the brim and crown of Trust's hat, just scaling his head. In another saloon he brandished his pistol about and compelled several persons to kneel before a portrait of Stonewall Jackson. Again he forced his way into the rooms of the Stonewall Club and violently insisted on being elected a member. He made a speech in honor of the occasion, and told how his father had to awe stuck into him during the days of Know-nothingism. One of them broke off, causing his father's death two years later. He went into Kramer's barber-shop, and after he had been shaved he drew his pistol and fired at Kramer's foot, missing it by a quarter of an inch. When he was Sergeant he passed a good deal of his time in shooting at street-lamps and fire-alarm boxes, and in throwing bricks at the doors of houses and then ringing the bell and telling the inmates about the mob he had driven away.

The wonder is that, with all the shooting he has been allowed to do, unmolested by the city authorities, he has not killed a score of persons instead of one. Although many of the witnesses testified that he frequently had mania from drink, none testified that he was drunk at the time he killed Robinson. On the day before that murder, while in a drug store, he had tried to shoot at some colored people passing by. If a tenth of the stories told by these witnesses is true, Trust should have been in an insane asylum all these years instead of holding responsible positions, as he has done, in return for his faithful services to the Democratic Party, to the shape of ball-dodging, electioneering, and intimidation of colored Republican voters on election days.

Marshal Frey and Deputy Marshal Gray testified that they knew nothing of charges against Trust or his irregular or eccentric proceedings. While he was connected with the Police force they always considered him an excellent officer. The taking of testimony was concluded this afternoon, and argument of counsel occupied the whole evening, until after 11 o'clock, when the jury was charged and retired. In half an hour they returned in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI

A NOISY CONVENTION HELD AT TRENTON, N. J.

THE DELEGATES APPOINTED AMID MUCH CONFUSION—THE GAG LAW VOTED AGAINST, BUT REPEALED—THE RESOLUTION

iniquity of the nineteenth century must be held should be added their condemnation and defeat at the coming election as a warning that this people are resolved to maintain their priceless heritage of self-government.

Before the Chairman could put the question on adoption, a delegate came to the front and, handing in a paper, said, with much gravity: "Before these are adopted, I think there ought to be added this resolution as the unanimous sentiment of Merchantville." [Roars of laughter and shouts of "Where is Merchantville?"] The Chairman remarked that the question was first on the adoption of the report, which was then adopted with the usual cheering. A variety of motions of one sort and another were now made by various delegates amid much noise; but one delegate, making his voice heard above the row, moved that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for delegates at large. This met the general approval. The Secretary commenced to call the roll of counties, when the Chairman of the Warren County delegation, from the gallery, interrupted with a speech for ex-Senator Stockton, and proposed to have him elected by acclamation. Isaiah Rynders seconded the motion, eulogizing Mr. Stockton as a good Democrat, as his father had been before him. [Great cheering.] The question was just about to be put when Mr. E. Macdonald, of Hudson, got up and protested against singling any man out for the unusual honor, and insisted on a roll-call. Hereupon there was another outburst of cheers, with hisses and shouts of "Sit down." The Chairman obtained sufficient quiet to declare the point made by the gentleman from Hudson well taken, upon which the confusion redoubled. Rynders began to speak, but was forced to retire growling to his seat by repeated cries of "Sit down! shut up!" A motion to lay on the table the motion to elect by acclamation was made, put, and carried with a shout.

The convention now set to work nominating and balloting. Ex-Senator Stockton, Orestes Cleveland, J. S. Whittaker, T. M. Zulich, A. B. Woodruff, Hezekiah B. Smith, and J. A. Fay were nominated; and this being done with more or less noise, the voting commenced. On the first ballot, 490 being required for election, Stockton got 968 votes, Cleveland, 703, and Zulich, 804, and were declared elected. Neither of the other candidates got a majority, and a second ballot was taken, but that resulted in no choice. On motion, it was agreed to drop Fay and Woodruff, they receiving the smallest number of votes. The third ballot gave Smith 812 votes and Whittaker 170, and the former was declared elected. It had taken half an hour or more to do the work, during which the convention had become a mere mob, and the noise and confusion was indescribable. It settled into quiet with the announcement of the result. The naming of the district delegates followed, but in doing this the convention got all mixed up, and only a few alternates were chosen, the others being forgotten. Then came a long wrangle about the appointment of a new State Committee, which was abruptly cut short by a motion to adjourn, and the convention adjourned. The delegation stands as follows:

Delegates at Large—Orestes Cleveland, John P. Stockton, Hezekiah B. Smith, T. M. Zulich.

District Delegates—I.—Charles Ridgeway, Robert Newell; II.—W. P. McMichael, Rufus Blodgett; III.—Joseph J. Thompson, Robert S. Green; IV.—Lewis Cochrane, Alvah A. Clarke; V.—Henry D. Winton, James S. Coleman; VI.—Gottfried Krueger, Lawrence D. Fell; VII.—Jeremiah Sweeney, Edward F. C. Lewis.

The preferences of the delegates are mixed. There are Bayard, Randall, Tilden, and Jewett men among them. Bayard is the first choice of ex-Senator Stockton.

DEMOCRATS IN MINNESOTA.

DELEGATES WHO WILL EXPRESS NO PREFERENCE—RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION.

St. Paul, Minn., May 20.—The Democratic State Convention, to-day, declared in favor of the two-thirds rule, and instructed the delegates to vote as a unit at the National Convention. One delegate at large and three from each Congressional district were elected, 10 in all. Delegates are not instructed to support any candidate, and refuse to express any opinion in preference. The delegation is in charge of P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, the delegate at large, who has been most active, and has borne the burden of most of the work and a great deal of the expense of the convention, providing transportation for rural delegates. He has apparently imposed silence upon all his associates, and means to vote them his own way. He is a kind of local "Boss." It is understood that the delegates are divided between Seymour and Tilden, but in what proportion is not known.

The resolutions adopted denounce the doctrines, tendencies, and actions of the Republican Party; declare that the power of making appropriations should be placed in the House of Representatives, to enable it to guard the people's rights; favor the retention of the two-thirds rule; declare that the Democracy of Minnesota will never again submit to reversal by force or fraud of the will of the people expressed by their votes; pronounce against any person occupying the Presidential chair for more than two terms, and hold that the proposed election of an ex-President for a third term is such a violation of the unwritten safeguard of American liberty as to excite serious alarm, and to call upon good citizens to prevent by all legal means the consummation of the intended wrong.

The following is a list of the delegates and Electors:

Delegate at Large—P. H. Kelly.

District Delegates—First District—W. L. Breckenridge, H. W. Lamberton, and H. R. Wells; Second—J. M. Archibald, L. L. Baxter, and J. C. Pierce; Third—R. A. Smith, L. A. Evans, and W. W. McNair.

Electors at Large—J. J. Green and John Fredricks.

District Electors—First District—J. C. Wise; Second—George E. Skinner; Third—E. G. Mealy.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

San Francisco, May 20.—The Democratic Convention at Oakland last night adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which admitted the Saratoga Hall delegation in the Tenth Senatorial District, and the San Mateo delegation as appointed by the County Committee. After appointing Committees on Platform and Resolutions the convention adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day. At the afternoon session to-day a State Central Committee was elected. A vote taken on Presidential preference resulted as follows: Thurman, 175; Tilden, 76; Seymour, 75; Field, 9; Hancock, 2; Hendricks, 2.

The platform adopted indorses the platform of the St. Louis Convention; denounces the fraud by which Hayes and Wheeler were declared President and Vice-President; declares that the leading issues of the present campaign are vindication of the right of the people to self-government, resistance to imperialism, maintenance of the reserved rights of the States, and opposition to Chinese immigration; that the drift of the Republican Party toward empire is a fraud upon the people and an insult to the men who fought for their country; affirms devotion to the Union, deprecates sectionalism, and holds the Republicans responsible for the agitation of dead issues; regards with alarm the doctrine of centralization embodied in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court; favors continued agitation against the Chinese influx, and condemns the President for his veto of the Fifteen Passenger bill; holds that the labor of the country is its capital and deserves the protection of the Government, and resolves that delegates shall be unpledged, except to vote for the two-thirds rule.

THE IOWA GREENBACKERS.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 20.—The Greenback State Convention met yesterday, and speeches were made by G. W. Seever, L. O. Choggatt, "Calamity" Weller, M. H. Moore, Mr. Doolittle, and Porte C. Welch. The latter read a poem beginning: "Gold-bug John Sherman, God pity his soul, went out one night on the devil's patrol." The convention took a recess to meet delegates coming on late trains; returning, there were 265 in procession. In the evening H. C. Ayers, of Mills County, was made temporary Chairman, and G. W. Muffly, of Polk, Secretary. The usual committees were then appointed, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to speech-making.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

Boston, May 20.—The steamer Persian, bound for Liverpool, which grounded on Lovell's Island yesterday morning, was hauled off last night [illegible]

New-Orleans, May 20.—On Monday, the brig Des [illegible], bound for Vera Cruz, by way of Shieldsborough, went ashore at Ship Island. Efforts are being made to lighten her, but it is doubtful if she can be saved.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

MR. GOSCHEN'S NEGOTIATIONS—TURKEY TO BE FORCED INTO COMPLIANCE WITH THE TREATY.

London, May 20.—A Paris dispatch says: "The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Constantinople, while here, saw Premier Freycinet and several other politicians. He has gone to Vienna to have an interview with Baron Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian Premier. It is affirmed here that Mr. Goschen, without declaring himself as authorized to take the initiative of common action by the powers for the establishment of an International Administrative Commission, has intimated that England could not hesitate to give hearty support, if, on the initiative of any power, the Porte were summoned to accept the creation of such a commission as was foreshadowed by the Berlin treaty. Mr. Goschen's almost circular journey, and his eagerness to confer with France and Austria before going to Constantinople, indicate that the English Cabinet feels the urgency of ending a situation which may paralyze the best dispositions and produce disagreement of incalculable gravity. There is, consequently, every reason to believe that Turkey will soon be summoned to give a categorical reply to the collective representatives of Europe."

A Berlin dispatch says it is stated that a conference relative to the Greek question will be held in Paris.

London, May 21.—A Paris correspondent says it has been decided that representatives of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty shall meet again very soon at Berlin to take measures for the speedy carrying into effect of the non-executed clauses of the treaty. Among the measures to be imposed on Turkey is the establishment of the International Administration Commission stipulated by the treaty.

GERMANY AND THE CHURCH.

A BILL GIVING PRUSSIA DISCRETIONARY POWER IN ADMINISTERING THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

Berlin, May 20.—A bill has been introduced in the Diet giving Prussia certain discretionary power in administering the Ecclesiastical laws. It contains the following enactments: The Prussian Ministry is authorized with the consent of the King to dispense with certain specified requirements of the law relating to the training and appointment of the clergy, and further to accord to foreign clergy permission to perform their duties in Prussian territory. Ecclesiastics who commit gross breaches of the laws will be proceeded against on the ground of incapacity. For their offenses, conviction will entail loss of salary. A Bishop expelled from his See may again obtain from the King official recognition as Bishop of his former diocese. In case of vacant Catholic bishoprics, the Government is empowered to confer episcopal rights upon ecclesiastics who can show that they possess the mandate of the Church. Such persons will not necessarily be required to take the prescribed oath. Government grants which have been stopped may be restored by Ministerial decree, which, however, will be revocable. Prosecutions for offenses against the May laws are to be instituted at the instance of the Governor of a Province only. Ministers of the Interior and of Worship are empowered to permit the creation of new branches of associations for tending the sick already existing in Prussia; and also to grant authority (with the same liability to revocation) to sisterhoods, whose present duties are confined to tending the sick, to undertake, also, the care and education of children who are unfit to attend school.

London, May 20.—A Berlin dispatch states that the leaders of the Centre (Ultramontane Party) in the Prussian Diet declare they are resolved to resist to the utmost the bill endowing the Ministers with discretion relative to the execution of the May laws.

London, May 21.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The committee of the Bundesrath, under the Presidency of Prince Bismarck, has assented, in principle, to the annexation of Altona to the Zollverein. The proposal regarding St. Pauli was dropped."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

London, May 20.—The *Daily News* says: "We are informed that the Basuto chiefs have decided to send to England a deputation to present to the Queen a memorial against the disarmament of their tribe."

Sara Bernhardt and many leading members of the French troupe engaged to play at the Gaiety Theatre, London, arrived here yesterday from Paris.

Herbert Reeves, son of Sims Reeves, the English tenor, hopefully regarded as a probable inheritor of his father's musical gifts, will make his début at a concert in St. James's Hall, June 12.

It is believed here that if M. Leon Say should resign the French Ambassadorship to London it will be offered to M. Lemoinne, who will probably accept it without severing his connection with the *Journal des Débats*. Literary circles here are already canvassing the idea of welcoming M. Lemoinne with a great banquet. It is said that M. Dufaure will support M. Leon Say's candidature for the Presidency of the Senate, against M. Jules Simon, which will insure M. Say's election.

Athens, May 20.—M. Tissot, French Minister to Greece, will proceed in a short time to Constantinople to provisionally replace M. Fournier, the French Ambassador there, who has been granted three months' leave of absence.

Madrid, May 20.—In the Senate to-day the Government confirmed the report that a rising had occurred in East Spain, but stated that it was unimportant.

Dublin, May 20.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan has issued a writ of summons, claiming £10,000 damages in an action against Sir J. Arnott, proprietor of the *Irish Times*, for an alleged libel published in that paper to the effect that Mr. Sullivan had received moneys from the Charlton Club during the recent Parliamentary elections. It is stated that Mr. Sullivan has intimated to the proprietor of the *Irishman*, of Dublin, that he intends to apply for a criminal information against him for personal libel.

London, May 21.—A Lahore dispatch says the Mustaufi Habiboolah has been arrested at Sherpur and sent under guard to India. There is said to be clear proofs against him of treasonable intrigues while professing friendship.

A Rangoon dispatch says: "It is said representations have been made to the Burmese Embassy that if it does not go to Mandalay within a few days food and carriage allowances will be stopped."

A Paris dispatch says: "M. Leon Say, in consequence of the bad effect produced here by the menaced interruption of the commercial negotiation between France and England, has decided to return to London, and to renounce his candidature for the Presidency of the Senate. He will leave for London on Friday."

CHRISTIAN AUGUST PETERS.

A cable dispatch announces the death, on the 8th inst., of Christian August Friedrich Peters, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Kiel, Prussia. Prof. Peters was born at Hamburg, Sept. 7, 1806. He was employed at the Hamburg Observatory, and subsequently at that of Pulkova, and in 1839 he became one of the Directors of the latter. He was appointed Professor of Astronomy at Königsberg in 1849, and Director of the Altona Observatory in 1854. He was editor of *Die Astronomische Nachrichten* from the latter year, and made numerous discoveries of asteroids and observations of fixed stars and comets.

BASE-BALL.

Utica, N. Y., May 20.—Hamilton College, 9; Cornell University, 6. The Cornell nine refused to finish the game because of the wet grounds, and the game was declared forfeited.

Madison University, 7; Rochesters, 6.

Providence, R. I., May 20.—Providence, 1; Bostons, 0.

Troy, N. Y., May 20.—Troys, 3; Worcesters, 3.

Chicago, May 20.—Chicagos, 3; Clevelands, 1.

CONTESTING AT LACROSSE.

Baltimore, May 20.—The Lacrosse game between the teams of the Brooklyn and Baltimore Athletic Clubs to-day, resulted in a draw, Baltimore winning the first goal in 29 minutes, the visitors the second in 25 minutes, and the contest for the next goal lasting 50 minutes without result, when the game was called by agreement. The game was hotly contested.

CINCINNATI'S MUSICAL WEEK.

DUDLEY BUCK'S COMPOSITION PERFORMED BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE.

Cincinnati, May 20.—The feature of the musical festival this evening was the production of Dudley Buck's new work, "Scenes from the Golden Legend" of Longfellow. This composition was written for the $1,000 prize offered for the best work for orchestra, chorus, and solo voices by a native American composer. The conditions were that each composer should offer his work without signature, but accompanied by his name in a sealed envelope, the judges to decide upon the merits of the composition without reference to its author. The music was then to be learned by the chorus, orchestra, and soloists, and on the night of its production at the festival the envelope was to be broken, and the secret of its authorship for the first time disclosed. But this programme was not adhered to. No sooner had the judges reached their decision than the fact was published to the world that Dudley Buck was the lucky man. The controversy as to the justice of the award is, however, settled by the statement of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Buck, lately published. The composer was given a check this afternoon for $1,000. This evening, when the last note of his music had been sung, and the audience were cheering enthusiastically, Mr. Buck was conducted to the stage and received with much applause. The performance of the cantata was over an hour and a half in length. The music has evidently come from the hands of an accomplished writer. It is an ambitious work, sufficiently pleasing, however, to hold public attention, even at a first hearing. The vocal parts were sung with excellent effect by the chorus and soloists. The most attractive numbers proved to be a male chorus and a duet for tenor and soprano. No work that has yet been produced at the Cincinnati festivals has aroused so much enthusiasm. The audience was the largest of the festival. Every seat in the House was filled, and there were 2,500 people standing in the aisles and lobbies. Including chorus and orchestra, fully 7,500 people listened to the performance. The other feature of the evening was the third act of Wagner's "Goetterdaemmerung."

CATHOLICISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE APPROACHING PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—PROBABLE ACTION REGARDING SECRET SOCIETIES.

Scranton, Penn., May 20.—The first Provincial Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Wood, will meet in Philadelphia on Sunday next, and continue in session one week. Already the Catholic Bishops are on their way to the scene. Bishop O'Hara, of the Scranton diocese, left for Philadelphia to-day. The other Bishops of the State in addition to Archbishop Wood, are Bishop Twigg, of Allegany and Pittsburg; Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Bishop Mullin, of Erie. These will be attended by their various Vicars-General, who will act in an advisory capacity, and there will also be present several visiting prelates and theologians of the Catholic Church, to advise and take action upon various matters of discipline connected with the government and guidance of affairs in the Province of Pennsylvania. This body promises to exert a marked influence upon the *morals* of Catholicism in Pennsylvania, and already the "prayers of the faithful" have been asked and offered in its behalf in all the Catholic churches of the State.

The most important question that will come before it is doubtless that of secret societies generally, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in particular, to which Archbishop Wood has recently been directing his attention and his anathemas. The Archbishop's hostility to the Hibernians is well known throughout the country, and he has permitted no opportunity to escape without denouncing them in the most emphatic manner. While this has been the case in the Diocese of Philadelphia, the order has enjoyed the protecting shelter of the Church in other parts of the State. In the Diocese of Scranton it was recognized some time ago, and there seems to have been no uniform system of dealing with the organization. Quite recently it received the blessing of Archbishop Purcell, and was damned shortly afterward by Archbishop Wood. The action of the Council will settle the vexed question as to whether the order is anathema or not, as far as Pennsylvania is concerned. All acts of the Council will be transmitted to Rome, and must receive the approval of Pope Leo before they become binding as ecclesiastical law. Should the Council declare against the Hibernians, as it undoubtedly will, it will create great dissatisfaction among the members of the Ancient Order, who regard Archbishop Wood as their enemy. They are under the impression that his opposition to them comes from his personal prejudice rather than his ecclesiastical zeal, and this is to some extent accounted for by the fact that he is not an Irishman, and cannot sympathize with the wishes and desires of the Irish people. The action of the Provincial Council will, therefore, be looked forward to with great interest. It is expected that Archbishop Wood will be sustained in his attitude on this question by the Bishops of the State and their Vicars-General.

PRESBYTERIANS IN COUNCIL.

MEETINGS OF TWO GENERAL ASSEMBLIES AND OTHER CHURCH-GOVERNING BODIES.

Madison, Wis., May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in the Assembly Chamber at 11 o'clock this morning. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Jessup, the Rev. Dr. Eels, of Cincinnati, acted as Moderator, preaching the opening sermon from the Second Corinthians, xxx.: 18. Nearly 600 clergymen and laymen are present.

Charleston, S. C., May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States convened in the Second Presbyterian Church, this city, at 11 o'clock to-day. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., retiring Moderator, from Psalm cviii.: 25. One hundred and eight Commissioners, representing 12 Synods and 58 Presbyteries, were present. The Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was elected Moderator over the Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., by a vote of 69 to 47.

On reassembling, Dr. William Paxton, of New-York, was unanimously elected Moderator. On assuming the chair, Dr. Paxton thanked the Assembly for the great honor done him. It was certainly wise in the Assembly to hold their annual session in the great Northwest. Dr. Crosby moved that some place be given on the programme for an education meeting. This caused some discussion. A motion to lay Dr. Crosby's motion on the table was lost, and it was adopted by a vote of yeas 236, nays 224.

Evansville, Ind., May 20.—The fiftieth General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Cumberland Church. The Rev. J. S. Grider, Moderator, of Bowling Green, Ky., preached the opening sermon. The Rev. A. Templeton, of Texas, was elected Moderator of the Assembly. About 175 delegates have arrived. As this is the centennial meeting of the Assembly, a session of great interest is anticipated.

Pittsburg, Penn., May 20.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod met this morning in the famous Oak-Alley Church. The Rev. Robert Hunter, of the Ohio Presbytery, was chosen Moderator. The Rev. Mr. McDowell said that in view of the fact that Mr. Woodside was a suspended minister he moved that the Synod be constituted anew. Mr. Woodside protested, and said if it were done he would abandon the church and have the Trustees clear it. At this, one of Woodside's followers introduced the Police. The motion was then laid on the table. Mr. McDowell asked leave to present the charges of the Northern Presbytery of New-York, but the delegates counseled moderation. The proposition to admit Mr. Woodside as a consultative member was voted down, upon which Mr. Woodside arose and said he declined the authority of the Synod. The Synod then adjourned until 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire broke out in Dayton, Ohio, about noon, yesterday, in a large four-story brick building used as a factory, on the corner of First and Mill streets, owned by R. R. Dickey. The building, machinery, and contents were destroyed. The building was occupied by Thomas Nixon, paper-bag manufacturer, whose loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $20,000; also, by Jacob S. Wolf, tobacconist, whose loss is $30,000. The insurance on the building is $6,000. The insurance on stock and machinery of Thomas Nixon is as follows: Phenix, of New-York, $1,500; North British Mercantile, of London, $2,000; Western, of Toronto, $2,000; Glen's Falls, of New-York, $2,000; German-American, of New-York, $1,000; Firemen's, of Dayton, $1,000; Cooper, of Dayton, $2,500; Buffalo German, of Buffalo, N. Y., $1,000; Firemen's, of York, Penn., $1,500; total, $14,000. The stock and machinery of Jacob S. Wolf were insured for $12,500.

A fire broke out yesterday on the third floor of No. 194 Maiden-lane, occupied by Hawe & Bardwell, dealers in glass, who lose $100; J. Donald & Co., dealers in oils, in the basement and first floor, lose $800; J. A. Green, carpenter, on the fifth floor, loses $1,000, and R. G. Kelly, dealer in paints, on the second floor, loses $100. The building, owned by Mrs. Mangles, of Brooklyn, was damaged $2,000.

Another fire broke out in Milton, Penn., yesterday morning, which caused the greatest excitement. Flames were discovered in the planing mill of Clinger & Co., but were extinguished before much damage was done.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

TRYING A BANK OFFICER.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AND LARCENY BY CASHIER FRECH, OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY BANK.

Somerville, N. J., May 20.—The first of the indictments against T. W. Frech, ex-Cashier of the Somerset County Bank, was tried yesterday and this morning, and was given to the jury early this afternoon. This was the indictment presented last December, but postponed until now. The facts as brought out by the evidence are substantially these: In January, 1878, while Frech was Cashier, Calvin Carle, now President of the bank, and one of the investigating committee appointed by Judge Dalrimple, lent him $1,500. During the following June Carle asked Frech to pay him back, as he needed the money. Frech told him to draw on the bank for the amount, and it would be all right. This he did, but was informed by the book-keeper soon afterward that he had overdrawn his account. While they were discussing the matter, Frech came in the bank and arranged it by crediting Carle in the ledger with $1,500, together with interest since the date of the loan. When the affairs of the bank were examined after Frech's resignation it was discovered that this was the only entry ever made of that amount. The indictment was founded on the false entry by which Frech caused the bank to pay his private indebtedness. The State claimed that the facts showed willful mismanagement and embezzlement on Frech's part. Frech's counsel (the Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, and J. A. Shaw, of New-York,) contended that the entry, though false, was not to Frech's advantage, and that he never used the funds of the institution to pay Carle. The sensation of the trial was caused by Mr. Winfield's speech. C. H. Winfield is well known from his connection with the Smith-Bennett and Lewis will cases. In his closing argument to the jury this morning he handled the Somerset County Bank without gloves. He insisted, as had already been stated in The Times of yesterday, that Frech was only the scapegoat upon whom the older officers of the bank laid their sins. He commented severely upon Veghte and the peculiar way in which the bank had been run. He said that when Veghte told Frech, as sworn, that "there was the devil to pay in the bank," he told the truth, only the pay came in an entirely unexpected manner. Congressman Alvah A. Clark closed on the part of the State. Mr. Clark has not been in his seat in Congress since the holidays, and Mr. Winfield created great merriment by remarking that this case was so important that the "wheels of Congress were blocked" while it proceeded. Frech's counsel challenged the array of petit jurors, and moved to quash the indictment, but were overruled.

The trial of the second indictment against Frech began about 3 o'clock. This indictment was offered by the present Grand Jury last week, and charges Frech with larceny for having taken $6,000 worth of Government bonds deposited in the Somerset County Bank for safe keeping. The bonds were deposited by Thomas S. Edgar and De Witt Boice, Executors of Abraham Veghte, deceased. In September, 1878, Frech took the bonds from the vaults of the bank without the knowledge or consent of the Executors, carried them to the National Exchange Bank of New-York City, and hypothecated them for a loan of $6,000. Being called bonds, the Government called them in. They were sold, and could never be redeemed. The testimony showed that there is no proof that the loan went to Frech, but to the bank. The defense was that Frech took the bonds to New-York by order of John V. Veghte, who was then President. Veghte denied this. Mr. Halstead, President of the National Exchange Bank, testified that the credit of the Somerset Bank was so good in 1878 that there was no necessity for a hypothecation to obtain a loan. Judge Dixon charged the jury late this afternoon. He said that Frech's act, if it was as alleged, constituted larceny, and it made no difference whether or not any one ordered him to do it. He said if Veghte ordered him to do it, then Veghte should also have been indicted. There is one other indictment against Frech, but it is not considered very important, and has been postponed, with the indictments against Veghte, Cory, and the Freeholders, until next September. The court adjourned finally at 5:30 P. M. to-day, and the Frech juries will be dismissed as soon as they render their verdicts. At this writing (8 P. M.) neither jury has come in.

WANTS HIS PRESENTS BACK.

MORRIS LIVINGSTON'S UNSUCCESSFUL COURTSHIP AND ITS RESULT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 20.—Morris Livingston, a well-to-do Israelite, is a resident of Beaver City, Utah. Miss Rachel Rosenbaum, a prepossessing young lady, about 20 years of age, resides in this city. She is a daughter of Jacob Rosenbaum, a wealthy merchant tailor, who does an extensive business in this and adjacent counties. The Rosenbaums are well and favorably known in Jewish circles in Kingston, Newburg, and New-York City. Mutual friends of Livingston and the Rosenbaums undertook to bring together the Utah man and the Poughkeepsie belle. Livingston came on East, and visited in this city. He met Miss Rosenbaum in social circles frequently, and the result was the pair were engaged to be married. It is said it was a case of love at first sight. The engagement became generally known, and late last Fall Livingston returned to Utah with the avowed intention of coming back in the Spring and claiming his promised bride. Before leaving here, Livingston presented his fiancée with a handsome diamond ring, necklace, and other valuable jewelry. Correspondence followed, and for a time the course of true love ran smoothly along. Through some channel, Mr. Jacob Rosenbaum, the father of Rachel, discovered that Livingston had already been married to a Western lady, and subsequently had been divorced from his wife. Not being anxious to have that kind of a son-in-law, Mr. Rosenbaum wrote to Mr. Livingston and requested that the engagement be terminated at once. Letters of a decidedly lively nature, it is alleged, passed between the parties, which resulted in Livingston requesting that the presents bestowed upon Miss Rosenbaum should be returned to him at Utah. From all accounts, Mr. Rosenbaum refused to comply with Livingston's request, and a civil suit was threatened. Threats of the law proving abortive, Mr. Livingston placed his case in the hands of a law firm of this city. Proceedings have been commenced against Rosenbaum for the recovery of the trinkets, on the ground that they were not given as an absolute gift, but on the condition that a marriage should follow between the parties. The engagement having been broken, Livingston claims it is only fair that the jewelry should be returned to him. The case, unless settled before coming to trial, will be tried before the June term of the Supreme Court in this city. In the meantime Livingston's evidence will be taken by deposition in Beaver City, Utah. The outline of the defense is foreshadowed, as follows: While Livingston was here he was entertained at the Rosenbaum residence; a banquet, the cost of which was considerable, was given in his honor, and the jewelry referred to is held as an offset to the same. The case excites much interest in Jewish circles and in society generally.

THE BURNING WOODLANDS.

FOREST FIRES NOT YET EXTINGUISHED IN PARTS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY.

Milford, Penn., May 20.—Reports from all the districts of Northern Pennsylvania say that the forest fires that have been raging for nearly two weeks, destroying thousands of acres of valuable young timber, many buildings, large quantities of bark and railroad ties, and other property, causing a very great loss, are all out. The exhausted inhabitants are now footing up their losses.

Bay Side, N. J., May 20.—Since Saturday night the losses in the southern portion of the county will exceed $100,000. Several forest fires are still burning, but in places where the timber land is small. No rain has fallen, but the heavy fogs and dew of last night are staying what little flames continue. The largest individual loss in this county was at Through Neck, on Tuesday, when the finest farm in the county, together with nearly 100 head of sheep and cattle, and a number of valuable horses and mules, was consumed, the occupants of the farm-house escaping in their night-clothes, barely saving themselves from perishing in the flames. Already, since the first outbreak of the May fire, the Poor Master has received 40 applications for assistance.

Middletown, N. J., May 20.—Since Sunday an alarming fire has been raging in the forest on the property of Ezra Osborn, near this place. The timber land is the most valuable in Monmouth County, and the loss is large. Last night Mr. Osborn had to summon his neighbors to assist his farm hands in fighting the flames, which were spreading toward the tenanted part of the farm. This is the furthest north of any forest fire yet reported.

THE SAN CARLOS INDIANS.

San Francisco, May 20.—The following dispatch was received last night by a staff officer of the Department of Arizona, in answer to an inquiry about the reported outbreak of the San Carlos Indians: "There has been no outbreak of the reservation Indians on the San Pedro to my knowledge. Eskiminzine and Sagally have been here since Thursday. There are seven Indians only absent from San Carlos, and they are at San Pedro and Aravaca, with permission to cultivate land, and I know of none absent without passes." This is signed by Acting Agent A. R. Chaffee.

GLASS-MAKERS ORGANIZING.

Philadelphia, May 20.—The session of the flint and lime glass manufacturers closed to-day. The object for which this unusually large body of glass manufacturers throughout the country had come together—the formation of a national association—was accomplished. The new association will be known as the "National Flint and Glass Association." James B. Lyon, of the O'Hara Glass Works, Pittsburg, was elected President; James Gillinder, of Philadelphia, Vice-President, and M. R. Shirley, of New-Bedford, Mass., Secretary and Treasurer. A resolution was passed unanimously to the effect that it would improve the interests of the trade to cease operations for two months during the hot weather, and committees were appointed to carry out the object. It was decided, in view of the high prices of materials, that no change in prices should be made. A standing committee to attend to any questions arising in regard to legislation on the tariff or of interest to the general association was appointed.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Hartford, Conn., May 20.—Thousands of people have been here to-day to attend the circus, and pickpockets have done the best work ever done here, with the exception of the great achievement on Battle-flag Day, last September. A successful sneak-thief job was also done at the office of the Travelers Insurance Company. At noon a carriage drove up with two men, one having previously been in the office to get a bill changed, and a clerk, who was alone, was told that a gentleman wanted to see him about a European travel ticket. In the absence of the clerk the thief robbed the money-drawer of $700 and escaped.

Ottawa, Ontario, May 20.—News of a murder on the Gatineau has reached this city. A man named Labelle attacked another named Gildeau, and the latter in defending himself stabbed Labelle, who, it is said, has died. Particulars have not been received.

Washington, May 20.—Acting Commissioner Rogers to-day received a dispatch from Revenue Agent Latham, at Huntsville, Ala., stating that Commissioner Bone and Deputy Marshal Green had been resisted in Blount County, Ala., by armed distillers, and asking that assistance be sent them. The Acting Commissioner authorized Collector Rapier to send a small force to the assistance of the officers.

The Treasury Department furnishes the following: "An agent of the Secret Service telegraphs from Indianapolis, Ind., that he has arrested John Johnson, who is under indictment at Buffalo, N. Y., for passing counterfeit five-dollar Treasury notes, in connection with his brothers, Thomas, Ira, and Charles. The two latter have been convicted of the offense, and are serving long terms of imprisonment at the Albany Penitentiary. They are old offenders, and have, with other members of the family, served terms of imprisonment for like offenses. John Johnson has done quite a successful business as a confidence man and counterfeiter, and the community will now probably be relieved from his presence for some time to come."

Port Jervis, N. Y., May 20.—J. P. V. Smith, who was arrested here a few days since, charged with forgery, by A. Gilman, escaped last night from two officers in whose custody he was. The day before he had been identified by the cashier of Miller & Co., by Ridley & Co., and Mr. Nichol, of New-York, as the person who had passed forged checks upon them. Had he not escaped, he would have been taken to New-York to-day.

Augusta, Ga., May 20.—Henry Ryan, colored, was convicted in the Burke County Superior Court to-day of the murder of Mary Thomas, an old negro woman, last December. He killed her for $6 50, which she had just received from her employer.

Cincinnati, May 20.—A murder took place this morning near the Village of California, six miles up the river from Cincinnati. Mrs. Slinger, a widow, about 30 years of age, went out to cut grass along the road-side, near the residence of Mrs. Bateman, also a widow. Mrs. Bateman ordered Mrs. Slinger to go away. Mrs. Slinger refused, whereupon Mrs. Bateman went back to her house, got a double-barreled shot-gun, deliberately fired its contents into the face and breast of Mrs. Slinger, and then coolly went back to her house. The murder was witnessed by two men in a field near by, and Mrs. Bateman was arrested. Intense excitement was aroused, and the women of the neighborhood made threats of lynching Mrs. Bateman.

Somerville, N. J., May 20.—The Grand Jury of this county concluded its labors yesterday by presenting an indictment against ex-Sheriff Benjamin S. Totten for wrongfully obtaining money from the county. The indictment sets out that on Aug. 20, 1878, he procured $31 for a pretended drawing and summoning of 60 jurors, and later in the same year he obtained $5 50 in the same way. Totten pleaded not guilty, and furnished the required bail, which was fixed at $300. He is now residing in New-Brunswick.

Boston, May 20.—Thomas H. Keely was arrested in this city to-day, charged with the robbery of $10,000 from John Kingsbury, of Centreville, R. I., who was decoyed into a gambling-house in Providence, and while intoxicated, was made the victim of Keely and other gamblers. Keely was taken to Providence this evening.

Reading, Penn., May 20.—The *Eagle* to-day publishes a dispatch, dated Lebanon, to the effect that District Attorney Adams, of that county, has been placed in possession of a manuscript confession, fully setting forth the particulars of the murder of old Farmer Miller, near Schaefferstown, four years ago. The confession has not been made public. It is written by a man who heard the full statement of the person making it. The murder was committed on a public road by three men, who wore white bags over their heads. The old man was knocked off his horse with a club by one of the men and stabbed by the other. The sum of $600 was taken and divided. For the present the names are withheld, but there is no doubt as to the genuineness of the information now in the hands of the District Attorney.

Plymouth, Mass., May 20.—The case of Henry Gunn, who has been on trial for the murder of his father in September last, was given to the jury at 7:30 o'clock to-night. After four hours of deliberation, a verdict was returned of murder in the second degree. The Judge immediately pronounced the sentence of imprisonment for life.

FESTIVITIES AT NASHVILLE.

UNVEILING MILLS'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF JACKSON.

Nashville, Tenn., May 20.—Clark Mills's equestrian statue of Jackson, on the Capitol grounds, was unveiled here at noon to-day, with impressive ceremonies, before an assemblage of 30,000 people. A procession was formed in Broad-street, consisting of all the military companies which had come here either to participate in the centennial competitive drill or to witness the unveiling, and carriages contained prominent visitors, and, after passing through some of the principal thoroughfares, marched to the Capitol grounds. The streets were thronged with people along the entire route. On arriving at the Capitol, the military companies took their positions around the statue. Among the visitors were: Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. D. C. Buell, ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, the new Senator from Georgia, and Col. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate. The ceremonies were opened by Dr. T. A. Atchison, President of the Centennial Board of Directors. Prayer was then offered by Bishop H. N. McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, an oration on Jackson was delivered by the Hon. John T. House, and a brief address by Clark Mills. The statue was then unveiled by Gov. Marks, assisted by Enoch H. Jones, one of five of Jackson's soldiers present. An ode to Jackson was sung, and cannon were fired in honor of the event.

The following is the score of the artillery companies engaged in the centennial competition drill, the maximum being 200: Battery A, Missouri National Guards, 178; Battery C, Louisiana Field Artillery, 169; Battery A, Louisville, 148. The competition drill of infantry, $1,000 to the first company and $500 to the second; maximum, 580, resulted: Chickasaw Guards, Memphis, 396¾; Company E, St. Louis, 508; Porter Rifles, Nashville, 426; Rock City Guards, Nashville, 405½.

TROUBLES WITH THE NAVAJOES.

Santa Fé, New-Mexico, May 20.—A letter to the *Daily New-Mexican* from Fort Wingate states that on May 18 a party of drunken Navajoe Indians attacked Buckboard, near Blue Water, cut open the mail sacks, and threatened to kill the driver. A large package of silver was in the mail, but the Indians did not molest it. Fears are expressed that this is a premonition of an outbreak on the part of the Navajoes, encouraged by the success of Victoria's band. These Indians cannot now be whipped by the small number of troops in the Territory, and if reinforced by Navajoes, 10,000 troops will hardly be able to subdue them. The present insubordinate spirit of the Navajoes is attributed to their not liking the agent, and letters have been sent to the Interior Department, signed by all the agency employes, asking his removal for the safety of their lives.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

Philadelphia, May 20.—An elevator in the rear end of Lewis & Co.'s dry goods store, in Chestnut-street, fell this morning from the fourth story to the second cellar, injuring four men who were in it at the time. The accident was caused by the breaking of the belt in the cellar, which had been fastened with cement and pegs, and had pulled apart. The elevator was a complete wreck, but none of the men were dangerously hurt.

Springfield, Mass., May 20.—Clarence Burtch, of Jamestown, N. Y., a student at James Tufts's school, was killed this afternoon by the cars on the branch track leading to W. N. Flynt & Co.'s quarry.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

Paris, May 20.—Only 500 striking operatives at Rheims remain out. It is expected that 12,000 out of the 15,000 strikers at Roubaix will resume work immediately. This would practically terminate the labor troubles, which have caused great anxiety during the past week.

London, May 20.—The *Globe* says the sailors and stokers at Liverpool have resolved to strike, because the steam-ship-owners refuse to concede an advance in their wages.

COLORED BISHOPS ORDAINED.

St. Louis, May 20.—The Rev. W. F. Dickerson, of New-York; the Rev. H. M. Turner, of Georgia, and the Rev. R. H. Cain, of South Carolina, the newly-elected Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were ordained in the African Methodist Episcopal Conference at St. Paul's Church this afternoon. Bishops Payne, Wayman, and Campbell were the chief officiating officers in the ordination.

SPRING RACING CONTESTS

THE LAST DAY OF THE WASHINGTON MEETING.

FOUR EXCITING EVENTS—SCOTILLA WINS THE COMPENSATION PURSE, CHECKMATE THE TWO-MILE CUP RACE, VAGRANT THE CONSOLATION PURSE, AND DISTURBANCE THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Washington, May 20.—The fourth and last day of the Spring meeting of the National Fair Association was one of the most interesting of the week.

The first event was the Compensation Purse, for all ages, one and a quarter miles; $250 for the first horse and $50 for the second; winners of one race at this meeting 5 pounds extra; of two races, 7 pounds extra; horses beaten once, allowed 3 pounds; twice, allowed 5 pounds. The starters were Colonel Sprague, Virgilian, Scotilla, Wanderer filly, Virginius, Miss Dawson, New-York Weekly, Speculation, and Belle of Nelson. Colonel Sprague had the call in the pools, selling at $100, to $30 for the Wanderer filly, $25 for Scotilla, $30 each for Virgilian and Virginius, and $25 for the field. Colonel Sprague led off, with Virgilian second, Virginius third, Miss Dawson fourth, Belle of Nelson fifth, and Scotilla, New-York Weekly, the Wanderer filly, and Speculation in the order named. They ran down the stretch and passed the stand without change of position. On the turn and to the quarter pole there were several changes. Colonel Sprague maintained his lead, with Virgilian still second, but New-York Weekly got to the third place, and the Wanderer filly to the fourth. On the back stretch the running was fine, and at the half mile Scotilla had gone to third place, with the Wanderer filly at her flank, and the others following in a cloud of dust. On the lower turn Scotilla went to second place, closely followed by New-York Weekly, and they ran into the home stretch in a dust that was impossible to penetrate. Down to the finish the running was the best of the meeting. Scotilla won by three lengths, New-York Weekly second, Virgilian third, a half length behind, and Virginius, the Wanderer filly, Colonel Sprague, Belle of Nelson, Miss Dawson, and Speculation following in the order named. Time—2:11.

The second race was the Willard's Hotel Cup, for all ages; $50 entrance, half forfeit; the proprietor of Willard's Hotel to add $500, and the association to add $1,000, of which $300 to the second horse and $100 to the third; winner of the Brighton Cup, 5 pounds extra; two miles. The starters were Checkmate, Ben Hill, Glenmore, and Werter. Checkmate was the favorite, selling for $210; Glenmore, $120; Ben Hill, $85, and Werter, $15. Checkmate was first away, Glenmore second, Ben Hill third, and Werter last. At the quarter Werter had gone to the front, with Glenmore second, Checkmate third, and Ben Hill last. At the half mile, Glenmore went to the front and showed a head before Werter, who was one length ahead of Checkmate, and Ben Hill four lengths behind. At the three-quarter pole, Glenmore and Werter ran head and head, Checkmate being close up, and Ben Hill following. Passing the stand at the completion of the first mile, Glenmore passed one length ahead of Werter, who was one length ahead of Checkmate, third, who was two lengths ahead of Ben Hill. On the first quarter of the second mile there was no change, but on the back stretch Checkmate moved forward without changing his place in the race. Around the lower turn the run was made for the race. Ben Hill and Glenmore ran head and head to the three-quarter pole, two lengths ahead of Checkmate, third, and Werter 100 feet in the rear. As soon as they entered the home stretch, Checkmate increased his pace and went to the front, finishing three lengths ahead of Ben Hill, and Werter a furlong in the rear. Time—3:38¼.

The third event was the Consolation Purse, mile heats, for all horses that have started at this meeting and have not won post entry; $300 for the first horse, and $50 for the second. The starters were Mamie Fields, Vagrant, Miss Dawson, Edwin A., Clyde Hampton, Mystery, and Jerry. Edwin A. had the call, selling for $75, Vagrant for $50, Mamie Fields for $15, and the field for $40. The horses started well together, Edwin A. getting the lead, with Mamie Fields second, Vagrant third, Miss Dawson fourth, Jerry fifth, Mystery sixth, and Clyde Hampton last. At the quarter, Jerry had got to the third place, and Vagrant fell back fourth. Edwin A. held his lead down the back stretch and around the lower turn, and there was no further change until after the three-quarter pole was passed. Mamie Fields then made a brush for the lead, but could not make it, and her jockey pulled up as soon as he got inside the distance stand. Edwin A. finished the heat two lengths ahead of Jerry, who was one length ahead of Vagrant, Mamie Fields fourth, Clyde Hampton fifth, and Mystery and Miss Dawson distanced. Time—1:46½. For the second heat Edwin A. was still the favorite, selling for $50, while Vagrant sold for $10 and the field $15. Vagrant was first off, followed by Clyde Hampton second, Mamie Fields third, Edwin A. fourth, and Jerry last. Edwin A. ran at a rapid pace from the post, and at the quarter showed a head in front of Vagrant, who was a neck in front of Clyde Hampton, Mamie Fields fourth, and Jerry behind. Vagrant ran to the front on the back stretch, and led at the half-mile pole, a neck in front of Edwin A., with Mamie Fields a length behind, Clyde Hampton at her flank, and Jerry 10 yards behind. On the lower turn Vagrant held his advantage, with Edwin A. close up, and Clyde Hampton running steadily forward. In the home stretch Clyde Hampton took the second place, and Edwin A. fell back to save himself for the third heat. Vagrant won the heat, four lengths ahead of Clyde Hampton, who was three lengths ahead of Mamie Fields and Jerry distanced. Time—1:46¾. For the third heat Vagrant became the favorite and sold in the pools for $100 to $30 for Edwin A. Edwin A. was off first, and at the quarter pole showed an advantage of two lengths, which he held to the three-quarter pole, Spellman applying the whip to Vagrant to keep him up from the half-mile pole. When they reached the three-quarters Vagrant made for the finish, steadily gaining until he got to the front and finished winner of the heat and of the race by two lengths. Time—1:49.

The fourth race was a steeple-chase handicap, with an association purse of $450. The starters were Ohio Boy, Joe Hunt, Raleigh, Dispute, Derby, Disturbance, and Pomeroy. Derby was the favorite. Pomeroy led off, with Derby second, Disturbance third, Dispute fourth, Raleigh fifth, Joe Hunt sixth, and Ohio Boy last. At the first leap, Pomeroy was first over, followed by Derby, Disturbance, and Dispute. Raleigh bolted, but the others went over. Pomeroy held the lead over the second wall in the inner field, followed by the others in the order in which they passed the first. The two water leaps at the north end of the inner field and three earth walls were passed without accident. Coming to the fourth wall in the centre field, Pomeroy still led and was first over, with Disturbance second, Derby third, and Dispute fourth. When Joe Hunt rose, he struck the wall and fell forward headlong, throwing his jockey, Nolan, who was at the moment thought to be killed or seriously injured, but he was only stunned, and with some help he soon rose to his feet and walked up to the weighing-house. The other horses followed over the wall, the water leap, and the two remaining walls, but, upon reaching the track, Ohio Boy went wrong and out of the race. For the finish there were only five contestants. Disturbance ran to the front, closely pursued by Derby, but the first named won the race by two lengths ahead of Derby, with Dispute third, Pomeroy fourth, and Ohio Boy galloped in later.

TURF EVENTS IN ENGLAND.

London, May 20.—The race for the Manchester Cup came off at the Manchester Summer meeting to-day, and was won by Mr. F. Gretton's 5-year-old b. h. Isonomy. The second place was secured by Mr. B. C. Naylor's 3-year-old b. c. The Abbot, and the third place by Mr. W. Hudson's 3-year-old br. c. Horizon. Twenty-one horses ran. Isonomy won the race by a neck. Horizon came in a bad third. Wallenstein was ninth at the finish. The time of the race was 3:04. Among the starters were Mr. W. Lethbridge's br. c. St. Augustine, by Wild Oats out of Faith, (4 years,) and Mr. H. Hall's ch. g. Othello, by Mogador, out of Jezebel, (6 years.) Lord Wilton's Cylinder did not start.

The following is the latest betting against the principal starters in the race for the Derby Stakes, for 3-year-old colts and fillies, which will take place at the Epsom Summer meeting on Wednesday, the 26th inst.: Nine to four against the Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Bend Or; eight to one against Mr. C. Brewer's b. c. Robert the Devil; nine to one against Lord Rosebery's b. c. [illegible]; ten to one against the Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Muncaster; one hundred to eight against Mr. W. Taylor Sharpe's b. c. Valentino; sixteen to one against Prince Soltykoff's ch. c. Mask; sixteen to one against Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Apollo; eighteen to one against Mr. John Gretton's ch. c. Draycott; twenty to one against Mr. Naylor's b. c. The Abbot; twenty to one against Mr. Gerard's b. c. Von der Tann, and twenty to one against Mr. R. Dawson's b. c. Fire King. There is no other betting under forty to one against.

LOUISVILLE TURF CONTESTS.

Louisville, Ky., May 20.—This was the third day of the races. The first event, Kentucky Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, a mile and a half dash, was won by Malone's filly; By and By second, Umelia third. Time—2:41½. The second race was a mile and a quarter dash. Warfield won, with Typhoon second, Billbey third. Time—2:10¼. The third race, a mile dash, was won by Good Night, with Florence second and Jack Hardy third. Time—1:46¼. In the fourth race, a mile and a quarter over five hurdles, Frank Short won; Turin second and Miss Mousley third. Time—2:30¼.

TURF NOTES.

The defeat of Kimball in the Kentucky Derby has caused much rejoicing among the book-makers. Most all the combinations are broken, and the book-makers have made a clean sweep.

Franklin, the winner of the last Maturity Stake, has broken down and has been declared out of all the handicaps in which he was favored with moderate weights. He was engaged in all the cups.

The performance of Isonomy in the Manchester Cup stamps him as the grandest race-horse of recent years. To carry 128 pounds and win from a field of 21 horses, the staunchest friends of Isonomy hardly expected him to do, and sixteen to one was offered against him. This performance has never been equaled, no horse carrying a heavier impost than 124 pounds having won this race.

Kelly & Bliss have been awarded the pool-selling privileges of the Coney Island Jockey Club for the enormous sum of $61,500. This demonstrates the immense profit of the business, and shows betting men how their money is finally eaten up in percentages.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has opened a series of sweepstakes for the Midsummer meeting, which are somewhat of a novelty. There are six stakes, and they are called the Serial Sweepstakes, a payment of $50 entitling the entry to start in all the serial handicaps; the entrance money to go to the horse or horses winning the greatest number of the series. The first one, a mile, is to be run July 17; the second, a mile and an eighth, July 20; the third, a mile and a quarter, July 24; the fourth, a mile and a half, July 27; the fifth, a mile and three-quarters, July 31, and the sixth, two miles, Aug. 7. The entries are to close on June 30, and the weights of all the six handicaps are to be announced by July 3. There are penalties of five pounds attached to the conditions of each race after the initial one.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ACCEPTANCES FOR THE STAKES OF THE SPRING MEETING—GOOD RACING EXPECTED.

The declarations were due yesterday in the handicaps to be run at the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, and the large number of acceptances indicate that the fields in the several events will be large, and the racing very fine. There may be several more declarations by mail from distant quarters, but up to last night those that were satisfied with the weights were as follows:

GREAT METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

	Pounds.
J. R. Williams's b. c. Checkmate, 5 years	[illegible]
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Monitor, 4 years	117
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, 4 years	[illegible]
T. Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 5 years	[illegible]
J. T. Williams's b. c. Vera Cruz, 6 years	[illegible]
James A. Grinstead's ch. h. St. Martin, aged	[illegible]
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Jericho, 4 years	[illegible]
G. L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, 4 years	[illegible]
Babcock & Co.'s br. c. Pequot, 4 years	111
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Report, 4 years	[illegible]
R. V. Snedeker's ch. c. Aureolus, 4 years	[illegible]
T. Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Bulwark, 4 years	[illegible]
A. Bell's b. g. Vagrant, aged	[illegible]
D. D. Withers's br. m. Invermore, 6 years	[illegible]
Babcock & Co.'s b. h. Dick Sasseer, 6 years	[illegible]
Cathcart & Co.'s ch. f. Juanita, 4 years	101
T. M. Ferris's ch. c. Startle, 4 years	100
James McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough	100
Hynes Brother's b. c. Peter Hynes, 4 years	97
James A. Grinstead's ch. c. Jim Beck, 4 years	[illegible]
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Quito, 3 years	[illegible]
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Luke Blackburn, 3 years	[illegible]
P. Lorillard's b. c. Rocco, 3 years	[illegible]
G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Judge Murray, 3 years	[illegible]
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Elias Lawrence, 3 years	[illegible]
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Kingcraft, 3 years	[illegible]

FORDHAM HANDICAP.

	Pounds.
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Monitor, 4 years	120
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, 4 years	118
P. Lorillard's b. h. Spartan, 5 years	115
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Jericho, 4 years	114
James Thompson's b. h. Ruggles, 6 years	110
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Report, 4 years	110
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. m. Lady Middleton, 5 years	110
J. W. Bell's b. g. Dan K., 6 years	108
Babcock & Co.'s b. m. Janet Murray, 5 years	[illegible]
Ayres & Sutcliff's b. g. Bill Dillon, aged	[illegible]
A. Belmont's ch. m. Susquehanna, 6 years	[illegible]
A. Taylor's ch. f. Una, 4 years	[illegible]
George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Annie Augusta, 4 years	107
J. G. Nelson's br. c. Lancewood, 4 years	[illegible]
Charles Reed's b. m. Glendalia, 5 years	[illegible]
D. D. Withers's br. m. Invermore, 6 years	[illegible]
Thomas M. Ferris's ch. c. Startle, 4 years	103
James McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough, 4 years	103
Cathcart & Co.'s ch. f. Juanita, 4 years	102
Mr. Evelyn's ch. g. Harlequin, 4 years	[illegible]
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Pawnee, 4 years	97
M. Gaffney's ch. f. Mamie Fields, 4 years	97
J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Jim Beck, 4 years	97
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Quito, 3 years	97
A. Belmont's ch. f. Fiddlestring, 4 years	[illegible]
George L. Lorillard's br. f. Rosalie, 3 years	[illegible]
P. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Montrose, 3 years	[illegible]
G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Judge Murray, 3 years	91
P. Lorillard's b. c. Biloxi, 3 years	90
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Kingcraft, 3 years	[illegible]
E. J. McElmeel's ch. g. Go Forth, 3 years	81
Charles Reed's b. f. Breadwinner, 3 years	70

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Monitor, 4 years	120	Dick Sasseer, 6 years	[illegible]
Harold, 4 years	118	Startle, 4 years	97
Bushwhacker, 6 years	115	McCullough, 4 years	97
Danicheff, 5 years	112	Jim Beck, 4 years	[illegible]
St. Martin, aged	112	Peter Hynes, 4 years	[illegible]
Jericho, 4 years	111	Quito, 3 years	[illegible]
Pequot, 4 years	109	Luke Blackburn	[illegible]
Ferida, 4 years	109	Judge Murray	[illegible]
Report, 4 years	106	Biloxi, 3 years	[illegible]
Aureolus, 4 years	106	Elias Lawrence	[illegible]

THE WITHERS STAKES.

Of the 58 nominations for the Withers Stakes (to be run on the first day of the meeting) [illegible] declared out last August, paying $25 each, and 15 were declared out on May 15 last, paying $50. This leaves 13 colts and fillies who are able to start, viz.:

D. J. Crouse's b. c. by Revolver.
Aug. Schermerhorn's b. c. Ricochet.
P. Lorillard's b. c. Rocco.
E. A. Clabaugh's br. c. Oden.
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Grenada.
George L. Lorillard's br. c. Sensation.
J. R. Graham's ch. c. by King Lear.
W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Ferncliffe.
A. Belmont's ch. f. Carita.
A. Belmont's ch. f. Beata.
D. D. Withers's b. c. by King Ernest out of Frag.
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Judge Murray.
A. Belmont's ch. c. Democrat.

A VICTIM OF OPIUM.

JOHN LEROY BEAUMONT'S FIFTH ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

John Leroy Beaumont, a German, 35 years of age, attempted suicide last night in a lager-beer saloon kept by his wife, who is known as Susan Moore, at No. 47 Forsyth-street, by taking laudanum. This man has a very eventful history, and this is said to be the fifth time that he has attempted to destroy his life, and it bids fair to prove successful. He claimed to be a son of Gen. Beaumont, of the United States Engineer and Submarine Service, and was for a time employed in the United States service as a diver. He was addicted to the immoderate use of opium. In September, 1878, while he was a resident of Passaic, N. J., he attempted to put an end to his existence by taking morphine, but his condition was discovered in time, and his life was saved. On the 30th of the same month he was found unconscious near Rutherford Park, N. J., from the effects of opium. By prompt action he was relieved from the effects of the drug, and after his recovery was given into the custody of Justice Courtney, who ordered him to be taken to the Hackensack Jail. On the way to prison he broke loose from the officer who had him in charge, and attempted to throw himself in front of a locomotive passing at full speed, but was prevented by the officer. After a second attempt of the same kind, the officer took him back to the Justice, to whom Beaumont told a very pitiful story of having met a young girl in New-York with whom he became infatuated and subsequently married. She, as he claimed, proved unfaithful and deserted him. This desertion rendered him desperate, and prompted him to the attempted self-destruction. The story so aroused the sympathies of the Justice that he not only released but bought him a railroad ticket to this City. The true facts of his marriage to the young woman referred to proved on investigation to be entirely different. He, it appears, met Annie Heiden, the daughter of a respectable resident of Paterson, N. J., in this City, and soon after visited her at her home. She eloped with him, and married him against the wishes of her parents. Soon after they returned to Paterson, and they had been there but a short time when Mr. Heiden discovered that Beaumont had a wife living in this City whom he had married in June, 1877, and Heiden thereupon drove him from the house. Shortly after he returned to Paterson, called at Mr. Heiden's house, and made an assault with a pistol on Annie. He was arrested, and while in prison in Paterson awaiting trial, attempted to strangle himself with his shirt. He was convicted of the assault and served in State Prison at Trenton for 18 months. He was only released a few weeks ago, and since that time has led a nomadic life. On Wednesday evening he called on his wife, Mrs. Moore, the keeper of the lager-beer saloon at No. 47 Forsyth-street, and she gave him 10 cents and told him to "clear out." He went away, and she did not see him until last evening when he came into the saloon and sat down at one of the tables. He appeared moody and dejected. Suddenly, he took a soda-water bottle from his pocket and drank what it contained. He soon became unconscious, and the Police removed him to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from opium poisoning. His condition is considered critical.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, May 21—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, lower temperature, south-east to south-west winds, increasing cloudiness, and local rains.

For the East Gulf States, stationary barometer, lower temperature, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the West Gulf States, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, north to east winds, cloudy weather, with rain, followed by clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, veering to cooler, northerly, stationary or rising barometer, cloudy weather, and numerous rains.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Lower Missouri Valley, northerly veering to easterly winds, stationary or falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary followed by higher temperature.

For the upper lake region, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, northerly veering in the western portion to easterly or southerly winds, clearing weather, preceded by local rains, stationary or lower temperature.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, southerly, veering to cooler northerly, winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

For New-England, nearly stationary barometer, stationary or lower temperature, increasing cloudiness and rain, southerly winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States, northerly, veering to cooler north or west winds, increasing cloudiness and local rains, stationary or rising barometer.

For the Pacific Coast, clear or partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the northern portion.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

—The publishers of *Harper's Magazine* are understood to regard the June number as one of the most beautiful ever published. The pictures it contains are so numerous, in the main so good, and in some instances so unquestionably fine, that we fancy no one will seriously contest the claim. The 19 pictures which illustrate Mrs. John Lillie's "A Moorland Village" will repay a careful examination. They are not all good, however. Some lack in theme. To expect that the pencil and graver can impart interest to every old fence or dead semblance of a landscape, is asking too much; and in looking at these wood-cuts, those who oppose the use of the "fine-toothed comb" in wood-engraving will urge with new force their criticism that there should be some difference of texture between a girl's cheek and a barn-door, and between green grass and gray sky. Walter Hamilton Gibson, having artistic neither the fancies of his artistic mind nor the adjectives of the English language in his recent illustrated article on the glories of the New-England Winter, sings in rhythmic prose the charms of "Spring-time," which accompaniment of many beautiful illustrations. These delineations of New-England wild-flowers and woodland scenes are infinitely graceful, and full of the delicate flavor of apple-blossoms and trailing arbutus and anemone. But Mr. Gibson shouldn't speak of the "unsuspecting partridge" "beating its resonant breast." The bird isn't a partridge, but a ruffed grouse, and his wings beat the air not his breast. The illustrations to Mr. Ridley's "Working Women in New-York" are very clever, and have a purpose to serve in aiding the reader to see the scenes the author describes, which they seem to do faithfully. Any "tourist" who is going to visit the country of Martin Luther this Summer may find a useful guide-book in J. H. Montgomery's article describing that region, with pictures of its famous places and buildings. Henry P. Johnston contributes a biographical sketch of Nathan Hale. E. Mason Write again of the "Old Dutch Masters," giving in this month some notes on Albert Cuyp, with a few specimens of his works reproduced by wood-cuts. Among the "solid articles" of the number is a paper on the American export trade in beef, by A. B. Allen. In this article the Hereford, Devonshire and the black-polled cattle of Scotland are best adapted to our pastures. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis examines the demand for "A Strong Government," and concludes that whether this is to be sought through an unrestrained Executive, or by a policy of centralization, it is a scheme fraught with danger to our present political system. A Major-General of the Army, who does not sign his article, writes of the "Ingratitude of the Republic," and chides the "good people of the United States" for their cold neglect of the General officers of the Army, pointing out, by way of contrast, the more considerate treatment which naval officers have received. The fiction of the number consists of an amusing account of the "Adventures of Prosper Wilmot," "Mrs. Baby," two chapters of William Black's "White Wings," "De Coury's Ride," by W. H. Babcock, and the continuation of "Mary Anerley."

SCRIBNER'S.

—The articles in the June *Scribner's* range in theme from sentiment to science, from history to housekeeping, and from politics to poetry. The pictorial high note of this number is struck in the illustrations of Clarence Cook's "Spring Horseboats," from drawings by Winslow Homer, Riordan, Quartley, Bakins, and Blum. These pictures are very pretty, and in one respect they are instructive. They teach us that the style of engraving now so much in vogue in our magazines is peculiarly adapted for portraying the vague and mysterious anatomy of the goat. Philologists and archæologists will be much interested in Isaac H. Hall's article on the inscriptions in the Cypriote language found on many articles belonging to the Cesnola collection. This language was really a dialect of the Greek, but written in a character which long baffled the most astute scholars. In the reading of texts, the Rev. Mr. Hall has distanced all the English and German savants, but the modest record of his work accords full credit for what was accomplished by George Smith, Moritz Schmidt, Ahrens and others. It is interesting to learn that the *digamma*—that holy grail of the Greek student—is here resurrected, and that some valuable light is thrown on Greek etymology and pronunciation. It is to be regretted that the writer does not more fully develop this feature of his work. It is now generally acknowledged that transliteration supplies the valuable and praiseworthy basis to the mystery of Greek and Latin pronunciation. Henry King gives some facts and figures of the negro exodus to Kansas. At least 15,000 colored people reached that State in the year 1879, and nearly $150,000 was sent, mostly in small sums, to help them along. The only contribution known to have come from any man engaged in politics was $100 from Vice-President Wheeler. Much aid and counsel is yet needed to put these refugees in a position to support themselves. Horace E. Scudder, writer of "William Blake, Painter and Poet," does people hold that a man is no gentleman if he doesn't share Mr. Blake's opinion? Speaking of that idiosyncrasy of work, Blake's "Grave," with illustrations by Blake, he declares that "there are few, even to any influence of art, who do not at once confess the attractiveness of these engravings." To Mr. Scudder, Blake's gloomy and severe figures are full of "tender warmth," and "palpitate with a human sympathy." So, too, in describing the wrought water-color "Infant Joy"—which represents a sexless figure in a scant bathing suit emerging from a surf composed of Southdown sheep, and bearing on its head a thing which may be a baby, but is more probably a turtle—he asserts that this "sweet simplicity" is the "one sign of his (Blake's) genius which is persistently given." Of course, the widest allowance must be made for the defects of a wood-cut reproduction, but when this is done, there remains a suspicion, if and a conviction, that Blake's sanity cannot be easily asserted. George M. Green, in "Sunday Morning," the first poem in the May number—on the Dominion of Canada, treating of the political and social aspects of our northern neighbor. "The Dancing as a Preservative" gets appreciative treatment at the hands of Russell Sturgis, and many mirth-provoking specimens of his drawings are given, selected from *Punch*, *Vanity Fair*, and from the novelists' own works. Mr. Henry W. Raymond furnishes an interesting series of extracts from his personal journal, embracing the entire period from the inside history of the Philadelphia Convention of 1866. "The Grandmamma" is contributed and there are one or two short stories. "Ruth D. Kay contributes a short poem, "Success," and Richard Henry Stoddard pays a personal tribute to the memory of Keats.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

—There are several good articles in *Lippincott's* for June. Felix L. Oswald's amusing "Sensational Sketches" are always readable, as he describes a country still comparatively little known. In the woods of Eastern Guatemala he finds, this month, plenty of material for his descriptive pen. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in the first of two papers entitled "Through the Yellowstone Park to Puget Sound," notices of a region with attractive scenery, varied and radiant spring have rendered it a favorite resort of the painters. The Yellowstone is a quick reflection of camp life, and gives an humorous way of describing what he saw. The Doctor promises to be instructive and amusing in these papers. Among the papers of the month is the article, "Old Faithful," in which the author, in his peculiar way, which is sure to be found fault with by some critics, gives a description of the geyser. Mr. Dawson thinks that geysers are commonly fully "Old Faithful." The writer goes on to show that "Old Faithful" is not a geyser, but a spring with a very wide and deep basin, and a geyser, then adds, that "the water is now at a temperature of about 190 F. and 100 feet below the surface." The Dr. finds the "Old Faithful" to be a "Mr. Hyde" of the family of geysers, which, with the close of each eruption, sinks into a state of quiet, and for the space of about 1 hour and 20 minutes, or for the space of 1 hour and 20 minutes, or for the space of 1 hour and 20 minutes, or for the space of

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—JOSEPH WEHOSER.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CHILD OF THE STARS.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HARRY KUNZE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—OTHELLO.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—SOCIALISM.
DALY'S THEATRE—THE BROOK.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—KERRY GOW.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—THE SPECTRE KNIGHT.
STANDARD THEATRE—HOBBES.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—PRESTIDIGITATOR.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—BOOTH'S SCHOOL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA CANADE.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—PIRATES OF TORTUGA.
CRICKERING HALL—TELEPOPE.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTING.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, southerly, veering to cooler north or west winds, increasing cloudiness and local rains, stationary or rising barometer.

The test vote of Thursday, by which it appeared that outside of Cook and Greene Counties the friends of Gen. GRANT in the Springfield Convention had a majority of 101 votes, was evidently a true indication of the preferences of that body. For, after the admission yesterday of 66 Grant delegates and 56 of the anti-Grant party from Cook, and the admission of both delegations, with four half-votes each from Greene, a resolution declaring U. S. GRANT to be the choice of the Republicans of Illinois for President was adopted by a majority of 79 votes. The contest of the day was over the question whether the delegates to the National Convention should be chosen to represent the preferences of the Congressional districts or whether a solid delegation should be sent to Chicago in favor of the choice of the majority of the Republicans of Illinois, as represented in the State Convention. At the hour of writing, the decision on that point has not been reported, but in whatever way the question is settled, the net result of the convention as a victory for the friends of Gen. GRANT against a well-organized and not over-scrupulous opposition must remain unaltered.

As the Alabama Convention has also declared for GRANT, and as the 20 delegates from that State may be counted for him at Chicago, it is possible to obtain an approximate idea of the strength which he will carry into the National Convention. Up to yesterday the most careful calculations which we have been able to make gave GRANT 298 votes, counting no vote about which there appeared to be the slightest uncertainty. Crediting him with only two-thirds of the delegates from Illinois and 20 from Alabama, the ex-President is up to date the declared choice of 340 delegates already elected to the National Convention, and thus lacks but 39 of a majority. Without claiming anything from Colorado, the events of yesterday may fairly be expected to secure the 16 votes of Louisiana for GRANT. As the conventions of the two last named States will close the series, we should consider it within the truth to assume that the Grant strength on the eve of the National Convention will not fall short of 350 votes. As there are 81 delegates elected from various States who are without instructions or expressed preferences, and as in the ranks of nominal Edmunds, Washburne, and Windom, not to say Blaine and Sherman, delegates, there are many of whom Gen. GRANT is the second choice, no political event can be much more certain than that Gen. GRANT will be the nominee of the Republican Party for President of the United States.

The high tariff party in the House resumed their customary tactics yesterday, and made it only too evident, with the support which they can command from both Democrats and Republicans, but particularly from the latter, that they can prevent any amendment of the tariff whatever. Perhaps the Republican leaders can discover, or invent, some argument in favor of this course, some reason to suppose that they are advancing the interests of the party or the country by dodging, with malice aforethought, one of the most practical and urgent issues presented to this Congress. But we cannot conceive what such argument or reason can be. On the contrary, to any one not blinded by the atmosphere of Washington, the evidence is overwhelming that the party is daily losing votes by this disingenuous and cowardly course. Those Republicans who believe that some relief from tariff exactions is needed are becoming more and more disgusted with the obstinacy of their representatives of their party in Congress, while no one can pretend that a single vote has been won or saved for the party by the tactics which have been pursued. The campaign which is pending is one in which it is so certain in its results that Republicans can afford to throw away strength which naturally belongs to them.

Notwithstanding the Governor's veto of the bill which proposed, by taxation, to drive the capital of foreign banks out of this State, a provision has been incorporated in a measure still pending in the Senate, in regard to the assessment of bank shares as personal property, which is likely to effect the same purpose, if the act is passed. It imposes a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on all money of foreign banks or bankers employed in this State. It is to be remembered that the agents of these institutions here are not allowed, under our laws, to receive money on deposit or to discount notes or drafts. They are excluded from some of the most profitable operations of banking, and their business is confined to loaning money on collateral securities. The highest rate of interest allowed on such loans is 6 per cent., and probably the average of the year hardly exceeds 4 per cent. They are already taxed one-half of 1 per cent. on their loans by the Federal Government, and if an equal amount is imposed by the State, about 13 per cent. of the highest gross income they are permitted to make will be appropriated for public uses. This is likely to reduce the profit upon which they can safely calculate to such an extent that they can find better employment for their funds elsewhere.

A number of bills providing for the compulsory audit and payment of various private claims, in most cases dating from the Ring period of our City politics, are coming up for action during the closing days of the Legislative session. A fair sample of these was voted on yesterday in the shape of a claim by one PATRICK BURNS for alleged services rendered to the Street Department in 1870. The bill, though of the most obviously objectionable character, and though smuggled through its preliminary stages by the most objectionable methods, received as many as 58 votes in the Assembly—too few, fortunately, to secure its passage. We give the division list in full, as the tax-payers of New-York may be interested in knowing the names of the men who propose to legalize claims upon the Treasury which the courts have refused to recognize. During the Administration of Gov. DIX a number of similar bills were passed, but, after consultation with the head of the Finance Department, were one and all vetoed. Gov. CONKLING's treatment of the District Court Clerks claim, which the courts pronounced illegal, renders it doubtful whether he can be trusted to imitate the example of Gov. DIX in his opposition to such schemes. Some members from whom better things might have been expected have taken these claims in hand, and there is some danger, lest, by the familiar process of log-rolling, most of them should succeed in obtaining Legislative sanction. Due record will be kept in these columns of the legislators who feel disposed to encourage this kind of business.

THE SOUTH AND GEN. GRANT.

Those who imagine that the Southern influence, direct or indirect, in the next Presidential canvass is to be simple to calculate and easy to deal with will, we suspect, find themselves seriously mistaken. It is to be hoped that those on whom the responsibility for the course of the Republican Party will rest may not fall into this mistake, and discover it when it is too late. It is very natural for politicians who have confined themselves to scheming for their favorite candidates to think that the Southern question is much the same that it was four or eight years since. It has been very materially modified by certain well-established changes in the temper and purpose of the Southern Democrats. These are of various degrees, but they tend in one general direction. In the first place, those Southern leaders who are still bent upon retaining power in their own States, and on obtaining so much of power in the National Government as unrestricted control of their own States can give them, are preparing to accomplish their ends by different means from those employed in 1876. There may be a certain application of the "Mississippi plan," but wherever it is practicable the "South Carolina plan" will be adopted. In other words, the shot-gun will give place to the tissue ballot. The latter will be a very much more dangerous agency, and its employment will be found to produce a much less sensible effect upon the public mind of the North. Charges of violence and intimidation are not easily proved, but charges of fraud can hardly be proved at all. The crime against free government, the outrage on the rights of the voters, is not less in the latter case than in the former. But the remedy or the defense which lies in an aroused and active public opinion throughout the rest of the country is far more readily obtained in the former than in the latter.

In the next place, the South is not so "solid" as it was, and the acts of its representatives have not been as consistent in the support of objectionable measures as formerly. We may attribute this, if we choose, to an access of caution, but the effect of the fact upon the public opinion remains. The spectacle of Gens. HAMPTON and BUTLER opposing the rascally schemes to steal a Senator's seat from Louisiana in speeches which for candor, firmness, independence, and logical power have not been surpassed in the Senate, is one which will have, and ought to have, its influence. It shows that, whatever their motives, the Southern leaders are not all the extremists they were, or were expected to be, and that they are capable of resisting temptation for a rash use of undoubted power. It is no longer wise, because it is no longer just, to argue that they are always and in every direction unsafe. In any contest with a party of which they are prominent members their opponents cannot hope to overcome them by mere declamation and denunciation. The Republicans must be prepared to oppose to them better men and better measures; they must expect to appeal to the reason and the judgment, and not to the sentiments alone, however patriotic, of the American people.

Still again, there is a considerable section of the Southern people who are weary of the barren strife of sections in which their rather leaders have so often and for so long a period kept them embroiled. Of this there is no sort of doubt. We are not inclined to overrate the force of the "Independents" in the South. We appreciate, at its full value, the force of party discipline and of those narrow prejudices of race, of section, and of partisan association which have so often rallied the Southern whites almost to a man to the support of the Democratic Party. But, on the one hand, we have such papers as the Charleston News and such politicians as Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, openly asserting that the unquestioned favorite of the Northern Democracy, Mr. TILDEN, cannot carry the Southern States; that there are two, and perhaps four, of these States in which enough Democrats would desert Mr. TILDEN for Gen. GRANT to defeat him. On the other hand, we have a small, but influential, band of prominent Southern men, who have heretofore acted with the extremists of their party, emphatically declaring that they will support Gen. GRANT against any candidate whom the Democrats may present.

These facts and others which we do not need to enumerate, show plainly enough that the Republican Party cannot afford to go into the next campaign with a candidate who is a partisan and nothing else, who depends for his success solely on the enthusiasm which he can excite among pronounced Republicans, and especially whose principal contribution to the settlement of the Southern question has been to "stir up the Brigadiers." The time is past when the North can be rallied to a Republican candidate solely by his denunciation, however vigorous and, in the main, well deserved, of the South. There is a deep-seated feeling in the Northern mind that the Southern Democrats still threaten, and gravely, the integrity of representative institutions, that they are capable of great wrongs toward the negroes and toward all their opponents in the South, and that the Republican Party, rightly led and guided, is a far safer custodian for the Government than the Democracy, on account of the practical subserviency of the latter to its Southern element. But with this feeling there is a conviction that the danger from the South is different in kind and less in degree than formerly, and that it can best be avoided by a policy which shall enlist on the side of the National Government a considerable number of able and trustworthy Southerners. It is seen that if the South can be divided, it would be far better to divide it than to undertake to control it with the scanty powers and ill-adjusted machinery which the Federal Government offers for that purpose. And this feeling is eminently sensible and just. It is not the feeling which made doughfaces before the war. It is simply a practical reckoning with facts as they are, and it makes it certain that it would be far easier to win the Presidential election, and afterward to deal wisely and effectively with the Southern question, with Gen. GRANT as the Republican candidate than with Mr. BLAINE. Gen. GRANT is, in fact, the only candidate who could hope for any Southern support, who could divide the solid South, and by dividing it, could bring the Southern question to a point where it would gradually and inevitably settle itself.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech is very much like the picture puzzles which ingenious persons devise for the amusement of children. To the casual observer there appear only a few hens standing around in a stupid and do-nothing fashion; a keener inspection reveals the presence of a fox in the very midst of the unsuspecting group. After the outlines of the animal have once been clearly made out, the picture can never be looked at again without his standing forth the most conspicuous object in it. The language of the address, which by courtesy is attributed to her Majesty, seems to be entirely composed of hens, if we may venture to use such a figure. It is only when we turn upon it the light of recent and of current events that its deeper significance is made to appear. In the following two sentences we must find the foreshadowing of the intentions of the Ministry in respect to the still unsettled Eastern question:

"The cordial relations which I hold with all the other powers of Europe will, I trust, enable me to promote, in concert with them, an early and complete fulfillment of the treaty of Berlin, with respect to effectual reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as to such territorial questions as have not yet been settled in conformity with the provisions of that treaty. I regard such fulfillment as essential for the avoidance of further complications in the East.

It makes all the difference in the world upon what shoulders falls the task of promoting the "early and complete fulfillment" of this treaty, of which the Queen speaks so hopefully. Words of like import have repeatedly appeared in the royal address, when Lord BEACONSFIELD was Prime Minister and Lord SALISBURY Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It happens that those important posts are now occupied by Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord GRANVILLE. A few shallow critics of Mr. GLADSTONE's policy and purposes have attempted to belittle him by pointing out that after all his unsparing criticism of his predecessor's works and ways, he was now, in default of the ability or the courage to propose anything better, following the very course pursued by Lord BEACONSFIELD. It is perfectly true that the leaders of the Liberal Party have repeatedly declared their intention to carry out the treaty of Berlin, but they mean what they say. So, instead of following in Lord BEACONSFIELD's footsteps, they are going just the other way. The accomplished magician who has recently moved out of Downing-street, and has seen—what his heart so long yearned to see—"the buds come out at Hughenden," not only builded much better than he knew at Berlin, but is no doubt by this time heartily disgusted that he ever built at all. Without the treaty of Berlin the Liberal Ministry would be powerless to deal, in any effective fashion, with the Turkish Empire. The instrument which the previous administration never intended to execute arms them at once with the power and the legitimate opportunity to make "the presence, not to say the ascendency," of England in Continental affairs something more than an empty boast.

An important significance attaches to the expressions we have quoted from the Queen's speech. It will not escape attention that the "concert of Europe" is again proposed as the shortest way with Turkey. Isolated action has proved to be wholly ineffectual, but there is hardly room for two opinions as to the results likely to be accomplished by the pressure of united Europe. The time is auspicious, as the powers are now working together in entire harmony, and their interference at Constantinople is urgently demanded. There is a growing conviction that the time has now come for the appointment of a receiver of the Turkish Empire. The Sultan is absolutely incapable of executing the reforms which will be demanded of him, and he is powerless to deal with the questions of the Montenegrin and Greek frontiers as they must be dealt with. The Palace and the Pashas have finally eaten the heart out of the Empire. It seems certain that the powers will avail themselves of their authority, under the treaty of Berlin, to appoint a European Financial Commission and put it in charge of the Turkish Treasury accounts, and this step would be likely to result in the speedy assumption of the administrative direction of the affairs of Turkey by the same or another commission. The only alternative seems to be the assembling of a legislative chamber, which would involve, as a preliminary measure, the breaking up of the ring of Pashas and a thorough cleansing of the Palace of its foul crowd of thieves and intriguers. Whatever measures are adopted will incur from the outset the desperate opposition of the Porte; but the requisite "pressure" will be readily and effectively applied, now that "British interests" no longer stand in the way. All the signs point to Constantinople as the capital from which important European news will shortly be received. Mr. GOSCHEN goes out of his way to visit Paris and Vienna, and M. TISSOT hurries from Athens to Constantinople to replace the French Minister to Turkey, who is to be absent on leave. France and England, who have lately been playing at cross purposes in their relations with the Porte, are once more in full accord, and Austria and Russia likewise are ready to help on the work of "European concert."

South Africa, for the moment, seems to take precedence of Afghanistan among the vexatious problems left unsettled by the Beaconsfield Government. Having spent over five millions sterling in killing 12,000 Zulus, who were defending their land from unwarrantable invasion, England is now in doubt what to do with the conquered territory. The plan of confederation seems likely to be adopted, but our cable dispatches represent that a new "burning question" has arisen in respect to the recall of Sir BARTLE FRERE, who was sent out to make peace and made war instead. The Home Rulers and Parnell Land Leaguers will find little to comfort or encourage them in the address. The liberal and generous provision for the needs of Ireland which is outlined therein does not lie in the line of their efforts and will not engage their sympathy.

LIVING BENEFACTORS.

The meeting last night at the opening of the new Boys' Lodging-house and Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society was a cheering event for every friend of humane and civilizing movements. The rich of New-York have often been reproached for their indifference, shown in the disposition of their property after their death, to the good of their native City. And even some citizens who have purposed benevolent bequests have so limited the mode of appropriating them that no permanent good has come from them. When one thinks of the enormous fortunes which have been disposed of in the last ten years in this City by will, and the comparatively small sums which have been left for the public benefit, the popular distrust of the liberality of New-York millionaires receives some justification. And yet nowhere can sums appropriated in wise charity do so much permanent good as in this City. New-York has the unhappy fame of being the centre of the poverty and misfortune of the country. Certain conditions in this City will for many generations inevitably create large classes of poor, criminal, and ignorant persons. Their crimes and influence radiate through the Union. It would seem a not unworthy ambition of some man or woman who has been blessed with the goods of Providence to plant institutions or agencies of charity and education in this City, which should, for years to come, check crime, relieve misery, and, above all, make the childhood of the poor of the Metropolis a little less dreary and tempted, and thus fit it for higher things. The founder of a wise children's charity may well feel that he is planting seed for future generations, and that as few tares will mingle in the pure wheat as ever falls to the lot of human efforts.

The founder of the children's charity inaugurated last night has shown that she is an exception to many of the New-York capitalists. Miss WOLFE has erected this lodging-house for homeless boys in her life, and can always supervise its workings and aid its efficiency. She will have the reward, which always comes to a benefactor, of seeing the good done by her own hands. The disposition of her charity funds is not left to the uncertain management of Executors and Trustees. No law's delays or quibbles of attorneys can retard or confuse the execution of her plans. She gives the money herself, and sees to its appropriation. Then it is a wise feature of her benefaction that it has not sought to create a new charity. She chooses a branch, where help was much needed, in a wide charity which had distinguished itself during twenty-five years for the most thorough organization and exact integrity. Whatever was done here would be justified by long experience, and have the assistance of a careful and well-tested system. No possible eventualities can make this Boys' Lodging-house and Industrial School anything but a useful institution. The fact, too, that so convenient and tasteful a structure could be put up for $40,000 is the best possible evidence of the society's economical business management.

Judge VAN VORST, whose experience in wills and charitable bequests is probably not exceeded anywhere in American courts, urged strongly in this meeting the expediency and duty of our capitalists making their benefactions during life rather than by last will and testament. He has seen so many benevolent purposes defeated, so much litigation over contested charitable bequests, so many useless charities founded by will, so much confusion and disappointment attending the devising sums for public objects, that he feels that the only true gift for charity is one made in the lifetime of the giver, and which he himself can supervise and direct. Mr. COOPER has been an eminent instance of the success and honor attending the founding of a charity during life. Gov. MORGAN has shown his intention of following so worthy an example by endowing the library of the Union Theological Seminary—a deed of beneficence which is likely to have more than one companion. The Children's Aid Society—as the public were informed in the meeting—still needs two or three other lodging-houses to be rebuilt, both in the eastern and western quarters. Surely some capitalist would gladly set aside his $40,000, and plant a charity which must bear its humane fruits among the orphan and houseless children for many years to come.

BIOGRAPHY.

After death cometh the biographer. He preys alike upon the memory of the dead and the credulity of the living. Beyond any question, the only truthful biographies are the so-called "campaign lives" of political candidates. When a biographer undertakes to praise a dead man he consciously or unconsciously creates an ideal figure and labels it with the name of his victim. Of this the dead man, if he still retains an interest in worldly affairs, has a good right to complain, but, after all, it is the public which is the victim most to be pitied. The public reads a biography of WASHINGTON or NAPOLEON or John Smith with the expectation of learning something about the true character of these eminent persons. In point of fact, it is grossly deceived, and the more biography it reads the fewer facts it knows.

There has just come to an end a prolonged biography of the late Prince ALBERT. Mr. MARTIN undertook the task of praising the dead Prince, but he has made him the most tiresome and unalloyed prig known to history. He has shown us a stupid German playing the part of a British sovereign and deluding himself with the belief that he was a person of influence. According to Mr. MARTIN, there was not an English trait about the late Prince Consort. He always spoke German in his family, and was always thinking of the interests, not of England, but of Germany. He wrote reams of letters to German sovereigns and diplomatists urging concert of action against France during the Franco-Austrian war, on the ground that should NAPOLEON bring about the unity of Italy it would be injurious to the interests of Germany. Prince ALBERT's true sphere in life would have been the position of ruler of a German principality three or four yards square. In such a position he could have been as stupid as heart could desire, without making himself ridiculous and obnoxious to intelligent Europe.

This is the sort of man whom Mr. MARTIN has described. Undoubtedly, Prince ALBERT was a very different sort of person. Had he been the intolerable prig that Mr. MARTIN says he was, the Queen would have been unable to refrain from wreaking upon him the mild justice of the stove-lid, and Lord PALMERSTON would have snubbed him so unmercifully that he would never have dared to show himself at a council of Ministers. He was probably a German rather than an Englishman, and he must have been at times extremely tiresome, but we may assume that he had redeeming qualities, which Mr. MARTIN has sedulously ignored. His biographer has tried to paint him as a profound statesman and an improved variety of German saint. Of course, he has made a portrait which resembles nothing in the heavens above or on the earth beneath, and the public has a right to be indignant with him.

Then, there is our own WASHINGTON. Of this really great and good man the American people know next to nothing. Mr. JARED SPARKS invented a mythological prig and palmed his invention upon his countrymen as the only original GEORGE WASHINGTON. It takes all of our interested patriotism and respect for the opinions of our fathers to enable us to keep alive the faintest spark of interest in Mr. SPARKS's WASHINGTON. The average brass monkey doing duty as a door-knocker is full of life and interest in comparison with the tedious and lifeless WASHINGTON of the Sparks "Life and Letters." The general impression derived from a careful reading of that work is that WASHINGTON was a sort of moral fashion plate, utterly lacking in every human attribute except that of tediousness. There is a story to the effect that a reckless man once, in a wagon, slapped WASHINGTON on the back. There are probably few men living who have not at some time in their lives had a wild desire to shake SPARKS's WASHINGTON until he should exhibit a passing gleam of human passion. There is nothing more exasperating than the solemn face with which this mythic WASHINGTON stalks through the pages of JARED SPARKS, never looking to the right or the left, and as incapable of a cold in the head as he was of treason.

The real WASHINGTON was a very different man. His letters, as edited by Mr. SPARKS, are as unlike the real letters of WASHINGTON as the school-boy's formal letters to his "Respected Parents," after the teacher has corrected them, are to the same boy's misspelled letters to his "chum." Mr. SPARKS corrected WASHINGTON's reckless spelling with as much ease as if the latter had been a pupil in Mr. SPARKS's district school, and he carefully expurgated every word and sentence that could create a suspicion in the mind of a Boston spinster of advanced years that WASHINGTON was made of flesh and blood instead of Parian marble.

Some day we may find out how much of true manhood there was in GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is very certain that the cold, passionless prig of popular belief could never have held together the rebellious colonists and brought peace with honor out of what must have often seemed a hopeless struggle. He must have won the confidence and kindled the enthusiasm of the men who knew him, but the WASHINGTON of SPARKS might as well have been a marble fountain in a private court-yard, so far as any capacity for gaining the love and faith of his fellow-men was concerned.

Why does not some man of original genius make a new departure in biography and undertake to tell the exact truth? The experiment is worth trying, and might prove a great success.

It is a circumstance frequently commented upon by transatlantic travelers that the keen competition between the various great steam-ship lines does not seem to have had any material result in reducing the rates of passage. It is true that to one of our countrymen the rates now asked is lower than it was, but this is principally due to the equalization between the worth of gold and that of greenbacks. Yet aside from this there has been a decline in the rates asked for first-cabin passage by one or two of the companies, notably the Cunard and French Lines; but if one goes back twenty years he will find that for first-class passengers the rates demanded then were lower than those asked now. In the meantime a revolution has taken place in ocean transportation by steam. The vessels have an infinitely greater carrying capacity, are built upon a better model, are rigged so as to take advantage of favoring winds, and have engines which for much greater work need only about half the quantity of coal formerly required to drive a ship across the Atlantic. The effect of these various economies has been strikingly shown in the reduction of the rates of freight. In the days before the war it would have been, as a matter of trade, impossible, in consequence of the freight charges, to send flour or grain from this country to England by steam. The cargoes that were brought here by the steam lines were made up of high-priced goods, the iron and chemicals that are now taken coming wholly in sailing-ships. There has been an immense reduction in freight rates since then, occasioned wholly by the improvements and economies we have referred to; but, for some unaccountable reason, these have thus far failed to have any effect upon the rates of first-class passage. In 1859, the average price of this was $75, rising in certain instances, for superior state-room accommodations, to $80. Now, the average price might be put at $60, with an increase in some instances to $100. The average rate for steerage passage was then $30, and might now be placed at $20, thus showing a slight decline. But it is safe to say that in the interval since 1859 freight rates have fallen off more than 50 per cent., and hence it appears that the advantage of improved steam transportation has been a one-sided one, inuring almost wholly to the benefit of the shippers of freight.

It does not seem possible that the incidental costs of carrying passengers are any greater now than they were before the war. Although there may be a little more money spent in cabin decorations, the accommodations furnished are not perceptibly better now than they were then, and as the voyages were usually longer then than now, the companies were put to the expense of supplying the passengers with a greater amount of food. However, the food question is a small one, for when a steamer has from 150 to 200 cabin passengers on board, the cost of feeding one of them during a trip across the Atlantic cannot average higher than $12, while $5 each for the trip would be a liberal allowance on a steamer loaded with immigrants. It is highly probable that if one of the leading steam-ship companies could be assured of having 180 or 200 cabin passengers for each trip during the year, they could put the price of passage as low as $40 and make for themselves a good return on the venture. One present trouble is, that they are forced to make their money during six months in the year, while in the other six the numerous state-rooms and large saloons of their steamers are relatively empty. Where they are at fault is in not holding out greater inducements to Winter travelers. They do in certain cases put down their prices to $60, but they would do better if they came down materially below that figure. As to steerage passage, the price now is much too high, for the space that the immigrants occupy is usually taken up by freight when they are not on board. Coming in the numbers that they now do, no money would be lost if they were taken for $18 each, and if this incoming flood continues it is quite likely that a competition from outside steamers will spring up which will reduce the price of steerage passage far below its present level, for as it now stands it offers a larger promise of profit than any business in which the owners of ocean steamers can engage.

Mlle. NEVADA, the young American artist, reported to have just made a successful début as Amina, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, is well remembered as a child on the Pacific slope. She was born at a California mining camp, Alpha, now a small village in Nevada County, from which she has taken her stage name, her real name being EMMA WIXOM. Her father, Dr. WIXOM, and his wife, having been reduced in fortune, opened a small inn at Alpha, where a daughter was born to them about 1857. One Fourth of July, when EMMA was some 4 years old, the usual celebration was held there. After the rural brass band had executed in a double sense a national air, the child, who, with her father, was standing near the musicians, seemed absorbed in their rude strains, and whispered, "Papa, papa, won't you ask the men to play that again?" They complied, of course, and before their notes had died away in the mountain air, the child began to sing, reproducing faithfully in tre-la-las what she had just heard. The assembled miners were delighted, naturally, and expressed their delight in ringing hurras. They gave the little warbler the name of Pet, which long adhered to her. Her parents afterward removed to Virginia City, Nev., where her vocal talents were as carefully cultivated as they could be in such a place. Since then she has been studying in Europe at the best schools, and her friends have great hopes of her lyric future. She is said to have shown indomitable perseverance and courage, and to richly deserve any success she may attain.

PAUL DE MUSSET, who has just died in Paris, at 76, is much better known here in connection with his brother, ALFRED DE MUSSET, the favorite modern poet of France, than as a distinct author. Nevertheless, he has been a prolific writer, having published more than 30 volumes of novels. He was a graceful and elegant litterateur, but lacked the genius which his brother, four years his junior, unquestionably possessed. He was a most enthusiastic admirer of ALFRED, and was more or less occupied during his whole life in revising and editing the poet's works, and in defending his memory from many charges sufficiently well based. PAUL'S latest book was a biography of his brother, who is portrayed in most glowing hues and very much after the ideal. The best known of his writings on this side the sea is "Lui et Elle," printed 30 years since in response to GEORGE SAND's "Elle et Lui," and based on the notes left by ALFRED. Mme. DUDEVANT had, after the peculiarly French fashion, given in her book a romantic account of her renowned liaison with ALFRED DE MUSSET, and their quarrel and separation at Venice. PAUL, thinking that her version of the erotic episode did great injustice to ALFRED, produced his version, which was naturally as much on ALFRED's side as Madame's had been on hers. The Parisian literary world discussed for years the merits and demerits of that super-sentimental, *enormous connection, and finally decided it according* to their original prejudices. PAUL accused the gifted and incontinent AURORE, who is said to have been beautiful, as she was not 30 then, of deliberately breaking his brother's heart. But as ALFRED lived near 25 years after that entanglement, and owed his death mainly to excess of wine and absinthe, his heart must have broken very slowly and mildly. He was a sentimentalist of the deepest dye; but no Frenchman is so incurably sentimental as to die from disappointed affection. The Frenchman, like most men, cures his old passions by experiencing new ones—love is always healed by the homeopathic practice—and when he pretends to have been mortally wounded by quarrels with his mistress, he is usually bidding for romantic sympathy. ALFRED DE MUSSET was ever singing of love, and he loved much and many; but love for any one woman never hurt him seriously.

The Methodist, or Methodist Episcopal, Convention, now holding in Cincinnati, naturally recalls the history of the sect, which John WESLEY, in conjunction with his brother CHARLES, founded at Oxford, England, 151 years ago. The name was originally given by a Christchurch student to the Wesleys and other young men of a serious temperament, to associate on particular nights of the week for prayer, conversation—on account of the exact and methodical manner in which they performed all their religious and humanitarian engagements. Methodist Episcopalianism, as it is always called in America, has extended in this country since 1766, when a few Emigrants from the Wesleyan connection in England—or in Ireland, as some antiquarian claim—formed a society in PHILIP EMBURY's carpenter shop, in what was then known here as Barrack-street, near the present site of the City Hall. The Church, as a distinct organization, had no being until Dec. 20, 1784, when, at the Conference called for the purpose at Baltimore, the preachers present adopted the title. In so doing, they took higher ground than John WESLEY had contended or desired. The societies he had formed in Britain had never assumed, either individually or confederately, to represent a Church. WESLEY himself belonged to the Church of England, and, loyal to the last, enjoined the same obedience loyalty on all his followers. No sacraments were administered or received by these societies of the Established Churches. All the Methodist preachers, the WESLEYS and a few others excepted, were unordained. It was from this class that WESLEY sent hither, and over these he exercised exclusive jurisdiction. They, and their disciples in this country, composed the Baltimore Conference. Imitating WESLEY, they recognized the Episcopal Church here, and sought the ordinances within its pale. Episcopal churches are still standing in this City in which EMBURY, PILMOOR, BOARDMAN, ASBURY, and RANKIN, the earliest Methodist preachers, received communion. Discontent and dissatisfaction arose before long among the preachers, particularly in the South, concerning the ordinances, and many Englishmen, holding WESLEY's views and unable to resist public opinion, returned to Europe. WESLEY, seeing the inevitableness of an independent society, and that the Methodist preachers would be satisfied with nothing less than ordination, assumed himself the office of Bishop, appointed other Bishops, as well as Deacons and Elders, and permitted the organization of a distinct Church. There have been various divisions in the Methodist Church, the most serious being the secession, in 1844, of the societies in the then slaveholding States of the South. Hence the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which numbered, in 1874, 3,124 traveling preachers, 5,864 local preachers, and 805,105 members, including negroes and Indians. To these must be added 270,000 members of the African Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist Episcopal Zion Churches. In the same year the members of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church had reached 1,345,093. A movement for the reunion of the two bodies began in 1866, and, as slavery is forever extinct, it is thought that the reunion will yet be completely established.

GENERAL NOTES.

New Haven merchants are petitioning for a bonded warehouse in their city.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is to preach the sermon this year before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston.

Ex-Gov. John Wood, of Illinois, is dangerously ill. He is nearly 60 years old, and was one of the founders of the City of Quincy.

The battalion of State Fencibles of Philadelphia is to visit Atlanta, Ga., in October next, under command of Major Ryan, upon the invitation of the Gate City Guards.

William Allen, Jr., has brought suit for $100,000 damages against 27 residents of the County of Clermont, Ohio, whom he accuses of having attempted to lynch him in May, 1879.

An effort is being made in the South to erect a monument over the grave of Henry Timrod, in Trinity Church-yard, Columbia, S. C., which has been unmarked even by a simple stone since his death.

Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Vermont. Col. Charles H. Joyce, the present Representative, is now completing his third term.

According to the Charleston (S. C.) News it was shown by actual experiment at a recent trial for mail robbery in that city, that the locks now used on mail-bags can be easily opened, and without injury to them, by striking them with a pine knot.

Gen. Johnson Hagood, who is considered Gen. Gary's chief competitor for the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina, has written a letter in which he says that "the Democracy have got the State Government and they are going to keep it."

Col. M. C. Galloway, of Tennessee, has published a card declining to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State. He says that he has never been a candidate for office, and it is too late in life for him to aspire to a position unsuited to his taste and which he has no capacity either to acquire or to fill.

The Alumni of Brown University have nominated Mr. Joseph H. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., who is not a graduate of the college; the Rev. Edward Judson, of Orange, N. J., who is a son of the celebrated missionary, Adoniram Judson, and graduated at Brown in 1865, and Prof. George I. Chace, for the vacant Trusteeships of the university.

The Prohibition State Convention was held in Utica on Wednesday, 49 delegates being present. They selected delegates to the National Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 17, nominated Electors, and adopted a series of resolutions, but they rejected planks in favor of woman suffrage and biennial sessions of the Legislature.

A little company of men and women in Lewiston, Me., the other day, engaged in an impromptu discussion of the question, "Why didn't the lions eat Daniel?" One side maintained that the reason was because Daniel was too good; and the other, that the lions were not hungry. The upshot of the matter was that they got into a wrangle, and the Police were called in to suppress the row. They carried one man to jail for striking one of the women.

The ordinarily seriously-minded Philadelphia *Ledger* thus disported itself yesterday: "That Gen. Key was to give up the custody of the United States mails to attend to the affairs of both wives in Tennessee's District Court, was known, and so, too, was it understood, that the Hon. Bowles Maynard was to bid good-bye to the Paris, to substitute his looks for the Key the Post Office Department has lost—but it was left for yesterday's news to inform the public that one of the most famous of American Longtresses is to be transferred to Constantinople."

The committee of the white Republicans of Georgia, who lately met in Atlanta, having the Hon. Jonathan Norcross for its Chairman, has issued a long address, inviting the attendance either in person or by delegates of the white Republicans, and all others who are opposed to the present Democratic regime in the State, at another convention to be held in the same city on Tuesday, June 22, for further consultation and the nomination of Electors. The address says that the movement is not intended to be in opposition to the existing Republican organization, and that, in fact, there are no white men, or next to none, to be drawn away from that organization.

The call for the Maine Republican State Nominating Convention says: "For the first time *in the history of Maine the attempt was made in* 1878 to deprive the people of the right to choose their own officers, and to corruptly continue in power those whom the people had rejected. The authors, abettors, and accomplices in this crime against free government are now seeking to come before the people under some new party name—avoiding themselves of an alias, the common resort of those who seek to escape the responsibility and punishment of their crimes. Against these men, under whatever name they may appear, all those citizens who condemn the nefarious plot to destroy the rights of suffrage are invited to unite, without regard to past party affiliations, to preserve honest government for the honest people of Maine."

HAMPTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

HAMPTON, Va., May 20.—The closing exercises of the Hampton Normal School took place to-day. President Hayes, accompanied by Secretary Schurz and a few friends, arrived the morning from Washington, and were joined by Gov. Long and ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts. At the school, recitations were given by the junior, middle,

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

THE KELLOGG CASE QUIETLY LAID UPON THE SHELF.

MR. KELLOGG EXPOSES SOME OF MR. HILL'S UNFAIR STATEMENTS, AND CORRECTS THE MISCONSTRUED TELEGRAMS—A MOTION CARRIED WHICH LOOKS LIKE A RETREAT ON THE PART OF THE BOURBONS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The debate upon the Kellogg case was resumed in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, was the first speaker. At the outset he asserted that he had never heard of such a bargain as that one referred to a few days ago by Mr. Blaine. It was too late now to enter the plea of res adjudicata. That plea should have been entered a year ago, when the proposition was made to reopen the case by ordering the reception of further testimony. Mr. Garland contended that the decision by which Mr. Kellogg had secured his seat did not cover the charges of bribery and corruption which had since been made and examined by the committee. In brief, the Senator's argument was that the discovery of new evidence by the committee warranted another trial of the case after the rule of res adjudicata had been allowed its full weight. In conclusion, he offered a resolution asserting that Mr. Kellogg had not been legally elected, and declaring his seat vacant.

Mr. Garland's interpretation of some of the testimony taken by the committee induced Mr. Kellogg to take the floor and show the very peculiar manner in which the Democratic majority of the committee had gathered a large part of the contents of the volume of so-called evidence. Mr. Kellogg confined his remarks, in the main, to the testimony which is said to support the charge of bribery. Some of the affidavits in this volume were declared by him to have been manufactured, and to pretend to represent the statements of men who did not exist. Other affidavits had been repudiated by the men whose alleged signatures were attached to them. The remainder of the witnesses upon whom the committee relied had been rendered entirely unworthy of belief by the contradictions of several respectable men. Mr. Kellogg was very successful in exposing the flimsy and worthless character of the testimony which Mr. Hill and Mr. Vance have made so prominent in their speeches, and declared that pages of testimony had been omitted in publication, and that the volume had undergone many changes for the purpose of making the record as unfavorable to him as possible.

In answer to a request made by Mr. Vance, he translated with startling the cipher telegrams which passed between this city and New-Orleans in his interest, and declared that Mr. Hill had intentionally misinterpreted them to the Senate. He had offered to furnish translations of them to the committee, and the little accurate knowledge of their meaning which Mr. Hill possessed had come from him through a third person. He declared that the telegrams had been sent by his counsel, and that he had not known their phraseology at the time, but he would now assume all the responsibility of their authorship. While considering the subject of cipher telegrams, he read the notorious dispatch in which the agents of the Gramercy Park statesman announced that they had bought a Returning Board for $80,000. This dispatch evoked no criticism from the Democratic Senators. After he had described the manner in which Mr. Hill had pursued him, and the way in which he had opposed unfair treatment, step by step, he closed his speech, and the consideration of the calendar was resumed.

At the close of the day's session, when the calendar gave way to the Kellogg case, action was taken which may be more important than it seems. Mr. Bayard desired to take up his bill which regulates the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals, and for this purpose he moved to lay aside the pending Kellogg resolutions. When these resolutions have laid aside heretofore, it has been with a special provision that they should be considered pending, and that a resumption of the discussion should not be dependent upon a majority vote. It was noticeable that this provision was not contained in this motion, and Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling objected, urging that the Kellogg case should be disposed of and not be displaced by Mr. Bayard's bill, which might lead to a long political debate. But Mr. Bayard would not yield, and his motion was carried by 34 to 14. The importance of the issue involved induced Mr. Conkling to call for the yeas and nays, and the motion was declared carried by a strict party vote of 35 to 16. The Kellogg case is now shelved until a majority of the Senate decide to take it up again.

TARIFF REFORM AGAIN DEFEATED.

A COMBINATION OF HIGH PROTECTIONISTS PREVENTING IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Another effort was made in the House to-day to reach the revenue measures, but the protectionists were again successful in defeating it. Bills reported by the Committee on Public Lands were specially assigned for consideration to-day, and when a motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the special order, questions of consideration were raised by several gentlemen in behalf of as many different measures. Mr. Fernando Wood gave notice that if the motion to proceed with the special order should not prevail, he would move to proceed with the Refunding bill. Similar notice was give by Messrs. Reagan, Bicknell, and Hostetler, respectively, on behalf of the Inter State Commerce, the Electoral Count, and the Political Assessment bills. Those who differ action on the Tariff bills called attention to the importance and urgent necessity of proceeding with those measures, but it being apparent that a majority of the House would not permit the consideration of Tariff bills, these gentlemen, after considerable wrangling, abandoned the struggle, and the House proceeded to consider bills reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

It is now very plain that the high protection men have united to prevent the consideration of the Tariff bills reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and there is no prospect whatever that these measures will be reached, even should Congress remain in session until the dog days. There is a slight prospect that the bill to modify the present rates of duty on sugar will be taken up before adjournment, but the prospect is by no means encouraging. There can be no excuse for not acting on the Sugar bill, for the reason that the question involved in it is not so much a change of duty as a reform in the present complex and unsatisfactory methods of assessing and collecting the duty on that commodity. The duty on sugar is now being assessed in accordance with a ruling of the Treasury Department, which importers and merchants claim is contrary to law, and all duties are being paid under protest, which will involve numerous lawsuits, annoying and expensive alike to merchants and the Government. A change in the Tariff laws relating to sugar is not only demanded by those engaged in the sugar trade, but is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress will neglect a very important public duty if nothing is done at the present session to furnish the desired relief.

ADDING TO THE RETIRED LIST.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—After having occupied the morning hour in the Senate for eight days, the bill which establishes a retired list for non-commissioned officers in the Army who have served 30 years was passed this morning. This is the bill to which Mr. Allison offered an amendment providing for the appointment of colored Cadets at West Point, and which provoked the discussion of the Whittaker case. The pending question to-day was upon Mr. Dawes's amendment requiring the President to appoint five Cadets at-large each year, Mr. Dawes having said, several days ago, that he would allow public opinion to decide the question of race in the President's selections. This amendment was rejected without a division, and then Mr. Allison's was also rejected by a yea and nay vote of 29 to 12, several Republicans voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Among the bills passed was one to reduce the number of Cadets at-large from the Territories and the District of Columbia from one to two, so that in the apportionment of Cadets no undue preference is given to any class of citizens on account of race. Mr. Saulsbury declared that an attempt to force incompetent colored boys into the Academy had resulted in the self-mutilation of one of them, because he dreaded his examination, and then the agitation of the question in the Senate had been started for political effect. The Democrats, he asserted, had as much kindly feeling for the colored people as the Republicans. Mr. Hoar suggested that in forestalling the decision of the court-martial the Senator's wish had been father to his thought. After a colloquy, in which Mr. Saulsbury and Mr. Morgan endeavored to show that the Democratic Party contained all the real friends which the colored man has and Mr. Hoar made some effective allusions to what the Republican Party had done for the colored race, Mr. Hoar's amendment was rejected by a party vote, and the bill was passed, an amendment having been adopted which renders eligible for appointment to the position of Second Lieutenant, without examination, any enlisted man who has served as such for 15 consecutive years, the last 5 years thereof as a non-commissioned officer. This probably disposes of the Whittaker case in the Senate.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $489,975 03, and from Customs $607,855 21.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 445,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

A telegram has been received at the War Department from Gen. Pope stating that he has succeeded in arresting Capt. Payne and his followers for violating the President's recent proclamation against the invasion of the Indian Territory for mining purposes. The prisoners will be held until instructions are forwarded from Washington as to what disposition shall be made of them.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads decided this morning, relative to the George letter making charges of corruption in connection with the Texas Pacific Railroad, that the committee has no authority to investigate the matter unless the House shall see fit especially to authorize them to take some action, the alleged corrupt transactions having occurred during a previous Congress, and affecting the Senate more particularly than the House, the committee decided that the subject was not a proper one for their consideration at this time.

The bill reported by Senator Morgan from the Select Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote, is the measure introduced by him April 22, with a few amendments. The bill as reported from the committee provides that if any Senator, Representative or any person holding office under the United States at the time of his appointment as Elector, shall attempt to exercise the powers of an Elector, he shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000, nor more than $20,000, and imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day completed their consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and it was reported back to the Senate this afternoon, with a number of amendments. The committee restores to the present standards all the salaries of Senate employes which the House proposed to reduce, (the total amount at issue being about $25,000,) and they also make provision for some additional clerical force in several of the executive departments. The principal increase is an addition of $36,000 to the amount granted by the House for clerks in the Patent Office. The item for the Senate contingent fund is increased $30,000. The total increase over the aggregate amount of the bill as it came from the House is $92,000. The committee strike out the House provision for changes in the present law in regard to salaries of distillery store-keepers and gaugers, and also strike out the requirement for payment by the District of Columbia of one-half the salaries of the Judges and officers of Federal courts in this District.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GRAU'S OPERA BOUFFE.

Last night's performance by the artists of Mr. Maurice Grau's company was given for the benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. Hirschey. It consisted of Offenbach's operetta in one act, "Pomme d'Api," for the first time in New-York, with Miles. Gregoire and Raphael and M. Dupian in the cast. There is nothing new or striking in this work. It is an Offenbachian jingle, and owed its success to the spirited action of the artists rather than to the merits of the composition. "Les Chevaliers du Pince-Nez," in two acts, which followed, afforded an excellent opportunity for several of Mr. Grau's performers to show their exceptional talents. It was one of the most amusing representations that has been seen on the stage for many a day, and kept the audience in continuous merriment. Mlle. Angèle sang effectively, and acted the part of Fauvette with abandon and intelligence. Mme. Delorme, who is one of the most humorous of the members of the troupe, was particularly good in the role of Mme. Gaillard, and Mlle. Gregoire was a charming Paul Jonbert. A notable feature of the performance was the Chabannais of M. Mesmes, a character in which he has heretofore won distinction in Paris. Like every other effort of this distinguished actor, this was a really wonderfully good piece of stage business, original, finished, and carefully presented in every detail, with a naturalness that showed the consummation of art. There is some bright music in "Les Chevaliers du Pince-Nez," which was generally well rendered. The audience was of fair proportions, and showed its appreciation in vigorous applause on several opportunities.

To-night Mlle. Angèle will have her benefit, when Lecocq's opera, "La Camargo," will be given for the first time in New-York. This opera was to have been payed last season, but was postponed. The cast includes MM. Jouard, Mesmes, Juteau, Dupian, and Poyard, Mlles. Paola Marié, Gregoire, Raphael, and the fair beneficiare, who will, of course, have one of the principal rôles. No one of Mr. Grau's company has been more deservedly popular than Mlle. Angèle. She has merited the favor she has won by invariably artistic performances, and her uncommon personal beauty has probably not interfered with her success.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Signor Lencioni, baritone buffo, will be assisted by Signor Brignoli and other well-known artists at his concert to-morrow night at Steck Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street.

Rice's opera bouffe, "Evangeline," will be produced on Monday evening at Niblo's Garden by the same company of 50 performers who originally played it at this theatre when it was first presented to the public.

Signor Brignoli's benefit soirée, at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening next, is already an assured success, the sale of seats having been unexpectedly large. The entertainment, as already stated, will consist of a performance of "Don Pasquale," in which Mrs. Robertson, Signori Brignoli, Tagliapietra, Fagini, and Fontana will take part, and a concert in which these same artists will appear, reinforced by Miss Maeay, an amateur soprano, Mme. Teresa Carreño, and Mme. Bohrer.

Herr Joseffy's last concert in New-York will be given next Wednesday evening, at Chickering Hall, with the aid of an orchestra. The piano works on the most interesting occasion will be Chopin's F minor concerto, Beethoven's concerto No. 5 in E flat, the Polonaise from Liszt's "Concerto Symphonique," and Liszt's fantasia, "Ruines von Athen." This programme will afford Herr Joseffy an ample opportunity for the exhibition of his versatile talent, and it may be safely predicted that the concert will be one of the very best in which he has been heard.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The general court-martial appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, has been dissolved. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Oscar Bittinger, Third Cavalry, has been extended one month. Under authority conferred by an act of Congress, approved May 1, William Gaines, late Ordnance-Sergeant, has been by direction of the President placed on the retired list of the Army, to date from May 3, with 75 per cent. of his full pay and allowances of an Ordnance-Sergeant, for and during his natural life.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale.

Lieut. Ambrose R. Wyckoff has been ordered to instruction in torpedo service, and Passed Assistant Engineer George P. Blunt to the Intrepid. Passed Assistant Engineer R. G. Cowing has been detached from the Intrepid and ordered to continue Angelica duties at the New-York Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Engineer John A. S. Smith from the Wyandotte and ordered to the Intrepid. Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick Rennell from the Tallapoosa and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer William H. Harris from special duty at Port Wayne, Ind., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Rockwell has been detached from the Gettysburg and ordered to the Navy-yard, New-York, on the 24th inst.

MISS CAMPBELL'S NEPHEW

AND HER SUIT AGAINST HIM FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

JUDGE WALLACE'S DECISION IN AN UNUSUAL AND COMPLICATED CASE—THE LAW OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN RELATIONS—A NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

ROCHESTER, May 19.—Judge Wallace, of the United States court, has handed down a decision in a case that has attracted wide attention in consequence of the unusual circumstances upon which it is founded. This is the breach of promise suit of Nancy V. Campbell, of Lockport, N. Y., against Orson Crampton, of Mobile, Ala. The peculiar feature of the case is that the plaintiff is the half-sister of the defendant's mother, and consequently his aunt by half-blood. Crampton is six years the senior of his aunt, and both are young. She is a handsome and accomplished lady, and both are connected with the best families of Western New-York. In 1876 Miss Campbell was living in Mobile with Crampton's mother, and the aunt and her nephew were thrown much into each other's society. They became mutually attached, and, during an afternoon's drive about Mobile, in the above year, the nephew proposed for his aunt's hand in marriage, and she accepted him. As it was against the laws of Alabama for persons related as they were to marry each other, it was their intention to have the ceremony performed in New-York State when they were ready to be married. Crampton was a physician prominent in Mobile. When he proposed to her, Miss Campbell had strong conscientious scruples against becoming his wife, related as she was by blood to him, but he being a man of high education and culture, succeeded in arguing her scruples away. In 1876, Miss Campbell returned to this State, and in 1877 went to Michigan. In 1878, Crampton married another woman, and visited Lockport on his wedding tour. Miss Campbell was then in that city. She at once began proceedings against her nephew for breach of promise, laying the damage at $10,000. Crampton was arrested and held in $20,000 bail to appear for trial. He succeeded in having the proceedings transferred to the United States court, and the case came up for trial in Albany, before Judge Wallace, in October last. Miss Campbell's story, as gleaned from her evidence at that time, was substantially as follows:

After leaving Mobile she took up her residence at Batavia, N. Y., where Crampton visited her, and whence, in 1877, he accompanied her to her brother's, in Fairfield, Mich. He remained there a week, and, on taking his departure for home, renewed the marriage engagement. They kept up a warm correspondence until Jan. 26, 1878, when his letters to her ceased. She wrote three times after that date, and, receiving no reply, her anxiety made her ill. Upon recovering from her illness she started for Mobile in May, 1878, to learn the cause of her lover's silence. She met Crampton, and told him of her fears and anxiety over his long silence. Her fears were that he was about to marry another woman. Crampton denied that he had any such intention, and said he would marry no one but her. After being reassured by her lover, Miss Campbell went back to Michigan. She received a letter from Dr. Crampton on the 19th of August, from Wheeling Springs, where he had gone for his health. He informed her in this letter that he had come to the conclusion that their lives were best apart, and that he had met a young lady at the Springs, and they were to be married. He asked God to bless his "dear aunt," and said he would always feel a sincere friendship for her. He married the lady mentioned in his letter. Miss Campbell returned to Lockport, and subsequently began the proceedings against him as stated.

At the trial of the case before Judge Wallace, the Judge allowed the submission of the facts in the case only to the jury, holding that questions of law were so important and required such long consideration that he preferred to listen to their argument on a motion for a new trial. The promise of marriage was not denied, but the defense was that was the law of Alabama which prohibited the marriage it was no legal agreement. The plaintiff's counsel held that the law did not forbid the making of the contract to be performed in another State, where there was no statutory prohibition of such marriages, and that if they had been married in New-York they could have lived in Alabama legally as man and wife. The jury were instructed by the court "that, while the parties could not lawfully contract marriage in the State of Alabama, and the promise for such a marriage would be void, they could lawfully marry in the State of New-York; and if, by the terms of their promise of marriage, the promise were to be fulfilled by a marriage in New-York, the agreement was valid; and plaintiff, upon proving a breach, could recover damages." The verdict was rendered for the full amount of the claim, with costs. The defendant made a motion for a new trial. The argument on the motion was heard by Judge Wallace, at Syracuse, in January last, and his opinion, delivered at a new trial in the case just delivered by him in this City. The questions that have arisen in the case are entirely new in the jurisprudence of this State, and the opinion of Judge Wallace is one of great importance as bearing upon the questions of domestic relations, marriage, how far the English law on the subject governs in this country, and the status of persons who have made consanguineal marriages here.

"If this instruction is erroneous," says Judge Wallace, in rendering his decision, "of the court to the Albany jury, "the motion for a new trial must prevail. In the present case, the question arises whether the validity of the contract as respects the capacity of the parties to it depends upon the law of Alabama, where the contract was made, or of New-York, where it was to be performed. Although the laws of Alabama do not in terms incapacitate persons related as are these parties from agreeing to marry each other, the statute does incapacitate them from contracting the marriage relation. Neither party could acquire any rights or be subjected to any liabilities by the agreement because of the statutory disability. To all intents and purposes the agreement was void because of the disability of the parties, unless it is saved because it was to be performed in New-York. As to the capacity of parties to enter into a contract, it must be accepted as the general rule that the law of the place where the contract was made must be the test. Upon principle, the exception can be alleged only in contract, void for want of capacity of the party at the place where it is made, should be held good because it provides that it shall be performed elsewhere, and nothing can be found in any adjudication to prevent the enforcement of the judgment. In a case where it involved to annul the marriage, and quite another to decide whether an agreement for marriage between persons so nearly related should be enforced. In the one case the performance of the contract is in the place where the parties will further intend, for reason why the marriage should not be repudiated. When the parties have not contemplated their agreement there was no contemplation.

"Not considering this extremely research of counsel, to date but a few hours before, which determines its validity in all respects, the question then arises whether the place of performance of an agreement to marry is the place where the marriage is to be solemnized, or whether it is not the place where the parties intend to reside and discharge their marital relations. The instructions on the trial assumed that the place of solemnization was the place of performance. The general rule, undoubtedly, is that a marriage good by the law of the place of its celebration is good everywhere. The question here is not whether the place of solemnization of a marriage controls the status of the parties, but whether the place of solemnization is the place of performance of an agreement to marry. The promise is to enter into a relation to which the State where the parties are to be domiciled can attach its own conditions, both as to the creation and duration of the relation. If the parties here contemplate making Alabama their domicil, their promise to marry could not be substantially fulfilled without abandoning their intention, because in Alabama they would have been not only social outlaws but criminals. When it is found that the parties cannot enter into the marriage relation without expatriating themselves, it would seem that either party would be justified in receding from the arrangement. It is therefore the most reasonable conclusion that the place where the parties are to be domiciled is the place of performance of the marriage contract, both because the substantial consequences of the act to be performed are fixed by the law of the domicile, and because the presumed intention of the parties to the agreement cannot otherwise be effectuated. It will thus be seen that whether the validity of the agreement depends upon the law of the place where the contract was made or that of the place of the performance the ruling cannot be upheld.

"It is insisted for the defendant that if the agreement between the parties is a New-York contract, it is void as against the statute of Alabama, because between the parties would have been a voidable one which either party could procure to be annulled at any time during the life of both; and second, if the marriage would not have been a voidable one, an agreement to marry between parties related as these parties are is contrary to public policy, because offensive to decency and the purity of domestic life, and therefore will not be enforced. The case is to be considered as though the parties were nephew and aunt, as relatives of the half blood are equally with those of the whole blood, included in those degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are deemed incestuous. A marriage between nephew and aunt was prohibited by the canon law of England, and this prohibition was incorporated into various statutes of Henry VIII., and the distinction between void and voidable marriages has become crystallized in the later law of England. Such marriages, while not void, were voidable by the process of divorce, the sentence of which, pronounced during the lifetime of both parties, whether this distinction has ever obtained in our own country is an open question, but that it has never obtained in New-York State is authoritatively settled. It must be held, therefore, that the contract of these parties would not render their marriage a voidable marriage in this State. But it by no means follows that an agreement to marry between persons thus related will be tolerated. It is one thing to adjudge that we must recognize the validity of the marriage contract if invoked to annul the marriage, and quite another to decide whether an agreement for marriage between persons so nearly related should be enforced. In the one case the performance of the contract is in the past, and the question will further intend, for reason why the marriage should not be repudiated. When the parties have not contemplated their agreement there was no contemplation.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s '80, C.	U. S. 6s '81, R.	U. S. 6s '81, C.	U. S. 6s '81, C.
$1,000 ..... 104½	$2,000 ..... 104½	$1,000 ..... 104½	$2,000 ..... 104½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 2 P. M.

U. S. 6s '81, R.	U. S. 6s '81, C.	U. S. 6s C., 1867.
$4,000 ..... 104½	1,000 ..... 104½	$2,000 ..... 105¼

SALES TO P. M.

N.Y. & N.H. 7s, con.	Pacific Mail.	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	
$2,000 130	1000 ..... 18¾	1000 ..... 30¼	
North-west. con.	N. Y. C. & Hud.	Del. Lack. & West.	
10,000 98	1000 ..... 125¼	1000 ..... 80¼	
N. Y. & T. con. 6s	N. Y. L. E. & W.	600 ..... 80¼	
10,000 ..... 99¾	200 8	1000 80	
Mo. Kan. & T. 2d	200 ..... 29¾	1000 ..... 79¾	
20,000 66	400 ..... 29¾	1000 ..... 79¾	
7,000 66	100 ..... 29¾	1000 ..... 79¾	
5,000 66	N. Y. L. E. & W. pref.	1000 ..... 79¾	
N. Y. L. E. & W.	500 57	1000 ..... 79¾	
$2,000 86	100 56	1000 ..... 79¾	
Mich. Central 7s	100 56	Central Iowa.	
$6,000 ..... 99¾	100 56	1000 ..... 61¾	
5,000 ..... 99¾	100 ..... 111¾	1000 ..... 61¾	
10,000 ..... 99¾	C. C. C. & I.	1000 ..... 61¾	
10,000 ..... 99¾	100 70	1000 ..... 61¾	
Den. & Sio. C. 1st	Lake Shore.	100 ..... 61¾	
4,000 80	100 ..... 109¾	200 ..... 61¾	
Gen. Pacific 6s	300 108	200 ..... 61¾	
4,000 112	200 ..... 108¼	200 ..... 61¾	
C. Pac. & I. Tech.	500 ..... 108¼	200 ..... 61¾	
4,000 ..... 104¼	500 ..... 108¼	200 ..... 61¾	
Ken'k & Des M. 1st	500 ..... 108¼	200 ..... 61¾	
1,000 90	Central of N. J.	C. St. P. & Min.	
S. E. & N. Y. 1st	400 ..... 36¾	200 ..... 46¾	
10,000 104	200 ..... 36¾	200 ..... 46¾	
K. P. 1st con.	200 ..... 36¾	200 ..... 46¾	
11,000 ..... 104¼	200 ..... 36¾	Chicago & Verdi.	
Omaha R. & M. 1st	200 ..... 37¼	200 ..... 37¼	
2,000 90	200 ..... 37¼	200 ..... 37¼	
T. P. & W. W. Div.	200 ..... 37¼	Chi. & Rock Isl.	
1 (Pac. Com. Sec.)	200 ..... 37¼	200 ..... 104¾	
1,000 104	200 ..... 37¼	200 ..... 104¾	
Mich. Central 8s	400 ..... 37¼	100 ..... 104¾	
2,000 119	400 ..... 37¼	Chic. Bur. & Q.	
Burg. & M. P. con.	200 ..... 37¼	100 117	
5,000 ..... 91¼	200 ..... 37¼	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne.	
N. J. C. 1st, '89	Michigan Central.	100 134	
10,000 110	100 ..... 87¼	Phil. & Reading.	
C. C. & I. C. 1st	100 ..... 87¼	100 25	
4,000 90	100 ..... 87¼	100 25	
C. I. C. & I. 2d	100 ..... 87¼	100 25	
5 cor. sk. war.	100 ..... 87¼	100 25	
4,000 40	Illinois Central.	100 25	
N. J. & I. R. 1st	100 124	100 25	
5,000 ..... 110¾	100 124	100 25	
Texas Pac. inc.	100 124	100 25	
10,000 15	100 124	Chic. & Nor. West.	
Cen. Arizona Min.	North-western.	100 104	
100 25	100 ..... 107¼	100 104	
100 25	100 ..... 107¼	Chic. & Nor. W. pf.	
100 25	Pacific Mail.	100 71	
United States 6s.	100 ..... 18¾	100 71	
5 77	100 ..... 18¾	St. Louis & I. M.	
La Plata Mining.	100 ..... 18¾	100 29	
100 5	100 ..... 18¾	N. Y., Ont. & West.	
Standard Mining.	100 ..... 18¾	100 19	
100 5	100 ..... 18¾	Chic. & Alton.	
Chilian Mining.	100 ..... 18¾	100 134	
100 5	100 ..... 18¾	Chic. & Alt. pf.	
Delaware & Hud.	100 ..... 18¾	100 134	
400 80	North-western.	Chicago & Mich.	
100 ..... 79¾	100 ..... 107¼	100 52	
100 ..... 79¾	100 ..... 107¼	Pacific Mail.	
100 ..... 79¾	100 ..... 107¼	100 ..... 18¾	
100 ..... 79¾	Chic., Bur. & Q.	100 ..... 18¾	
Western Union.	100 ..... 117¼	100 ..... 18¾	
200 ..... 82¼	100 ..... 117¼	100 ..... 18¾	
200 ..... 82¼	N. Y. & E. R. pf.	100 ..... 18¾	
200 ..... 82¼	100 ..... 18¾	100 ..... 18¾	
200 ..... 82¼	100 ..... 18¾	100 ..... 18¾	
100 ..... 82¼	100 ..... 18¾	Chic. & Milw.	
100 ..... 82¼	100 ..... 18¾	100 81

SHIPPING.

FIFTY-SECOND LINE.
UNITED WEEKLY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—LAKE SERVICE SUSPENDED.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GEORGE S. MCNAMEE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
GUION & CO., 7 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
WILLIAM F. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 5 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
WINTER RATES.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 2 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALEX. MACKAY-SMITH, Agent, No. 69 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
CHAS. J. PAUL, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.
New-York, May 20, 1880.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co.
EQUIPMENT LOAN OF 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until twelve o'clock, noon, Friday, May 28, inst., for the sale of any part of $1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD 6% EQUIPMENT BONDS, interest payable in gold, principal and interest.
These bonds are to be issued on the note of $10,000 each of the official amount of subscription, and are to be purchased free from any tax upon the company, and are secured by the note of $10,000 each, which are issued from time to time, with a sinking fund payment of $1,000 each, to be applied quarterly to the redemption of the bonds at par, commencing June 1, 1880, and the remainder of the company, leaving the amount $1,000,000 and more than $900,000 before the maturity of the bonds.
These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Alden Sampson of Rochester and David J. Robinson, of New-York, as Trustees. Copies of the mortgage and bond and further information can be had on application. Special care on delivery of the bonds.
The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals will be marked "PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPMENT BONDS" and addressed to
E. F. WINSLOW, Treasurer.

Mining Trust Company
OFFICE 115 BROADWAY, N.Y.
Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.
HENRY W. LAWRENCE, President.
E. V. CHRISTIE, Vice-President.
E. V. CHRISTIE, Secretary.
This company is prepared to act as trustee, and of all other trusts, for the protection of the holders of stocks, and the payment of dividends, thereon, and for the transfer and registry of stocks, and the payment of dividends, thereon, and for the issuance of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness.
No. 35 cent. of Preferred Stock, Par $100, Dividends 6% Guaranteed.
Apply at the Office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

American Mining Stock Exchange.
(Under the management of the Mining Trust Company, 115 Broadway, New-York.)
The Exchange will be open for the sale of stocks to the public, commencing about June 1.
The Committee on Mining Stocks are now in the market, and will be ready for business

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

CONSIDERING BILLS FOR CLAIMS OF PRIVATE PERSONS.

THE LONG LIST BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—HOW PATRICK BURNS'S BILL WAS DEFEATED—SAMPLES OF THE CLAIMS OFFERED FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

ALBANY, May 20.—It is a great pity that the courts in New-York City are not competent to take care of the large number of persons who come to the Legislature for "relief." Relief bills of all kinds have come up here, and scarcely two men in the Assembly or Senate, aside from the introducers of the bills, know anything about the history of the persons who desire to be relieved, whether their claims are entitled to notice, or whether they are not absolute "steals," that ought to be rejected without ceremony.

One claim bill was disposed of, for the time being, in the Assembly this morning. It was introduced by D. W. Travis, was not printed, and went by "unanimous consent"—no one knowing anything about it—to third reading. It authorizes the Controller to examine into the facts in relation to the claim of Patrick Burns, for services rendered and material furnished on certain repairs alluded to as having been done in the Street Department in February, March, and April, 1870. The Controller is also authorized to audit and adjust the said claim by allowing Patrick Burns the fair and just value of his services and the material, with interest from Jan. 1, 1871. No amount is given, and it may be $1,000 or $10,000. Mr. Varnum made an effort to stop it, but the bill was declared read before his objection was heard, and he could only do his best by advising members, in a speech, to vote against it. Mr. Travis, on the other hand, went about very industriously soliciting votes, and induced some members who had voted in the negative to change to the affirmative. The bill was defeated, as good luck would have it, by a vote of 56 to 38. On Mr. Travis's motion the bill was laid on the table for reconsideration. The vote was as follows, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS:)

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Beates, Bridges, Brodsky, Bullock, Case, *Collins*, Chamberlain, Childs, Cleary, Clowes, Congdon, *Costello*, Cullinan, *Cushing*, Deane, Ferris, *Fitzgerald*, Gray, GWINN, *Hogan*, Hayes, Howland, Husted, Liddle, Lindsay, Low, McCabe, *McFerson*, *Mead*, *Newman*, Nowlan, O'Brien, O'Connor, *Parker*, Phillips, Pitcher, *Rhodes*, Roberts, Russell, Sanders, *Shelley*, Sherman, Smit, Steson, Sutherland, Tallmadge, *Torney*, Tosier, Travis, Tully, Tuthill, Warner, D. A. Wells, J. L. Wells, Wren—56.

NAYS—Messrs. C. S. Baker, Beach, J. E. Bradley, Bradley, Brennan, F. A. Carpenter, C. S. Carpenter, Chickering, *Cokes*, Cookingham, Crapser, Davis, Doughty, Douglass, Ellis, Evans, Fish, Hawes, *Hoffman*, Miller, Mitchell, Moores, Morgan, Potts, Root, Seely, Sipp, *Strait*, Titus, *Treanor*, Varnum, Waterbury—38.

Senator Bixby has a claim awaiting passage. It is for Lawrence Collins, and the Controller is "authorized and required" to examine his claim for salary as messenger of the Court of Special Sessions from May 5, 1870, to June 5, 1872. If the Controller is satisfied that Collins is entitled to pay, and that he actually performed services—which it is said he did not—then bonds are to be issued to pay the claim, the amount of which is not named in the bill. Senator Forster has a bill authorizing and requiring the Controller to pay Abel Cross for services performed as an attorney in the Second district. Senator Hogan has a claim for Thomas Cottman for the recovery of his salary as chief officer of the Bureau of Street-cleaning in 1872. The bill says he may recover in the Court of Common Pleas at the rate of his regular salary, notwithstanding any former actual or constructive waiver of the claim therefor, on the proof that he performed the services and was not paid for them. John C. Ham wants to be paid for damages to his carriages, harness, &c., said to have been done in the lower stories of Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 East Fourth-street, between Feb. 4, 1871, and Dec. 28, 1872. Mr. Ham claims that the damage was caused by neglect of plumbing in the upper stories of the building, occupied as a school, and he demands that the Legislature shall do something which it would seem the courts ought to be able to accomplish. Senator Strahan has a bill, which Assemblyman Grady brought here last year. Then it was known, by the title, as "An act for the relief of Charles Guldet." Now it is called "An act in relation to the payment for certain repairs to the pavement in West-street in the City of New-York." Another bill brought here was that of Mr. O'Connor, which has passed the Assembly. It is for the relief of Isaac Pier, whose claim the Controller is required to examine and pay, for services alleged to have been performed as interpreter in the Fifth District Police Court, from May to December, 1873.

Dr. Hayes has a bill, also "authorizing and directing" the Controller. It is for the relief of Lyman Tiffany, and is said to be a totally unjust claim for alleged services in "surveying, laying out, monumenting, and mapping" that part of the Twenty-third Ward known as the "Fox estate." Mr. McCarthy brought a claim for James E. McVeany, Assistant Alderman, for $9,000, for services in 1869, and it has at last passed the Assembly. Mr. Duell got through the Assembly a bill for the relief of Babette Stemler as Justice of the Seventh Judicial District Court, for services said to have been rendered in 1871, 1872, and 1873. Mr. Deane has a bill on its way through for the relief of James B. Brady, for regulating, flagging, and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-third-street from Third-avenue to Avenue A. No date is given to inform members as to when the services were performed. Peter Kehr, John A. Kellner, and Louis Ott induced Mr. Costello to push through the Assembly a bill for their relief, authorizing the Controller to pay them for furniture supplied to the Fire Department in 1873. Mr. Thilmann's contribution to claim literature is a bill for the relief of Thomas Duffy, as clerk in the Seventh Judicial District Court during part of 1870.

Some of these bills will no doubt be carried through. The Governor has signed one claim bill, to pay the District Court Clerks who were appointed in 1876 and were afterward ejected by the courts. He was advised by gentlemen who had studied the subject that the claims were illegal, but he did not take that view. Perhaps he may be induced to look with favor on all of these claims, if the Legislature will be good-natured enough to pass them.

THE ASSEMBLY'S DELIBERATIONS.

THE BILLS PASSED, CONSIDERED, AND REPORTED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, May 20.—Two bills were considered in the Assembly this morning which excited a good many members. One was the Sessions Insurance bill, requiring that fire companies shall pay the amount named in a policy for a loss, and the other was the bill prohibiting the crossing by a railroad in Kings County of any avenue 210 feet in width. The Sessions bill was opposed by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Mitchell, who repeated the arguments before advanced, that to pass this bill would be an injury to the very people who believed it would benefit them, and they both regarded it as a blow at the insurance companies that would do no real good. The bill was passed by a vote of 76. The Brooklyn bill had been beaten on Friday last, but a motion was made to reconsider, and that motion lay on the table. Mr. Shanley called it up to-day, and he so successfully canvassed the House in its behalf that Mr. Russell, a Republican and a popular member, was unable to contend with him. Mr. Russell raised points of order and resorted to every device for delay, but the roll-call was at length proceeded with, and the bill was passed—75 votes in the affirmative, 16 in the negative.

Mr. Varnum this morning made an attempt to bring before the Assembly for discussion the Excise bill reported by the Kings County and New-York delegations. The virtuous members who became so indignant at the mention of the words "Excise bill" as a turkey-cock does at the display of a red pocket-handkerchief were upon their arms in a moment, and the request to take the matter up in Committee of the Whole was voted down.

Mr. Varnum reported the bill, "To acquire land and to prepare the same for market purposes in the vicinity of Washington Market," with a favorable recommendation. A minority report was also presented by M. L. Daggett, Charles S. Baker, George B. Deane, and Frank F. Treanor. In their report these members say that the adverse report was agreed to by a vote of 4 to 3. A only six members of the committee heard present. Members of the committee say that the other report, for consideration, was made up afterward by "drumming up" absent members of the committee. Mr. Varnum also reported from the Committee on Cities, recommending that the Assembly do not concur with the Senate in regard to the bill concerning encroachments by the elevated railroads, and asked for a committee of conference, which was appointed—Varnum, H. A. Carpenter, C. S. Baker, Brodsky, and Shanley. The bill in question was knocked out entirely in the Senate, and was made a means for protecting the Metropolitan Transit Company. The bill abolishing Marshals and providing for the appointment of constables was passed by a vote of 79 to 24.

Toward the close of the afternoon session the conference committee reported the Election and Ballot bill, amended so as to apply to New-York as well as Kings County. The Democrats filibustered to delay the adoption of the report, but it was at length carried by a strict party vote. The filibustering was kept up partly to prevent the reception of the report of the Conference Committee on the Brooklyn Appointment bill, which was ready for submission as agreed to. It will come up early to-morrow.

It is just possible that a conflict may be developed over the Supply bill that will keep the Legislature in session for a week or two in June. As it came from the Senate, the bill was loaded with a great many additions which much increased the total amount to be drawn from the State Treasury. The "Committee of Kickers," as they have been called, have been meeting simultaneously with the conference committee of the Senate, and Assembly, and have concluded that they will resist any attempts to force the amended bill through without consideration. There are rumors about to the effect that the Ways and Means Committee will hold on to the bill until the Legislature is ready to adjourn, that the concurrent resolution fixing the time for adjournment will then be shot through, and that the Supply bill, with all the objectionable or unknown items in it, will then be thrust upon the Assembly to be adopted under the pressure of time. This the "kickers" are determined shall not be done, and they have undertaken to prevent an adjournment next week if they are to be expected to swallow the swollen Supply bill without having an opportunity to investigate it. There is a disposition to resist the item of $3,000 for the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and the feeling of opposition to the item of $101,889.08, being the amount of the judgment in favor of Denison, Belden & Gale, awarded in the suit against them, is very positive. It is said that the conference committee will report the bill to-morrow.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL PASSED—JUDGE FOLGER CONFIRMED AS CHIEF, AND FRANCIS N. FINCH AS JUDGE, OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—THE LISTING BILL KILLED.

ALBANY, May 20.—The Hepburn Anti-discrimination bill came up on its final passage in the Senate this morning, when Mr. Pitts moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the amendment proposed by Mr. Forster yesterday and adopted as section 4. Mr. Forster was not in his seat to oppose the motion, and it was carried without a division. Subsequently, Mr. Forster tried to get a reconsideration of the vote, but failed. It is regarded as a question of construction which will ultimately have to be decided by the courts, in case the bill should become a law, whether Forster's amendment would have materially changed the effect of the bill—in other words how far the provisions of the bill can be made to apply to freight transported through the State under contract made in Chicago or other points outside of the State. Mr. Pitts also moved to amend the third section by substituting the section as it came from the Assembly. This was lost by the following vote, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:)

Yeas—Messrs. Davenport, Lord, Lynde, Pitts, Schroeder, Strahan, Williams, Wheeler—8.

Nays—Messrs. Alder, Birdsall, Brennan, Bidwell, Forster, *Fowler*, Hulbert, *Hogan*, *Jacobs*, Loomis, Madden, McCarthy, Mills, *Murtha*, Robertson, Rockwell, *Schumber*, *Stevens*, Wagner, Wendover, Woodin—21.

Absent or Not Voting—Baker, *Bixby*, *Sessions*—3.

Mr. Madden then moved to strike out the third section altogether, which was lost—yeas 11, nays 12.

Mr. Lynde next moved to recommit with instructions to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof the bill as it passed the Assembly. Lost—yeas 8, nays 23. The bill then passed with one or two immportant amendments, and was sent back to the Assembly for concurrence. A conference committee will undoubtedly follow, and it is considered doubtful whether an agreement can be arrived at on any bill.

Mr. Hepburn complains that Senators, in discussing the bill yesterday, made altogether too free use of his name and misstated his position with regard to the bill. He says that all sorts of people have talked with him, in season and out of season, with regard to this bill and its effects upon trade and transportation. While he never claimed that the bill, as drawn by him, was absolutely perfect or incapable of improvement, yet he never admitted that it was a ruinous or unwise measure. On the contrary, he stands by the bill now substantially as it was introduced in and passed the Assembly. Though not a practical railroad man or freight agent himself, he says he consulted many men who were during the progress of the investigation, and heard all their arguments and gave them due weight before drawing the bill.

The bill that passed the Assembly yesterday providing for appointment of heads of departments in Brooklyn came up in the Senate for concurrence, when Mr. Schroeder moved to non-concur and that a committee of conference be appointed. The motion was carried, and Senators Schroeder, Mills, and Murtha were appointed such committee, on the part of the Senate. Mr. Schroeder says that the amendments which he desires to make are of minor importance, and do not affect the main features of the bill.

A large number of bills were passed, including one authorizing any corporation created by act of Congress for the purposes of an international exposition in New-York, to acquire land, by purchase or lease, in the City of New-York, to be used for the exposition. In case of disagreement with the owners as to price, the Supreme Court is to appoint Commissioners to assess the value.

The Senate went into executive session, and received from the Governor the nomination of Associate Judge Charles J. Folger to be Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, and Francis N. Finch, of Ithaca, to be Associate Judge in Folger's place. Both nominations were confirmed immediately without opposition. Mr. Finch was appointed Superintendent of Insurance, but declined. He is a leading lawyer of Tompkins County, was counsel for the late Ezra Cornell, Gov. Cornell's father, has for several years had charge of the Cornell estate, and is now counsel for the Cornell family and Cornell University. He was graduated from Yale in 1849, and was the poet of his class. In 1853 he was selected to give a poem at the centennial of the Livonian Society, and delivered on that occasion his celebrated tribute to Nathan Hale. In 1867 he wrote the decoration hymn "Blue and Gray," which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Finch was for many years in partnership with Judge Boardman prior to the latter's election to the Supreme Court of the Sixth District. Since then he has practiced alone. He is most highly regarded as a lawyer, and is a man also of excellent literary standing. The Senate also confirmed the nominations of John A. Place for Canal Auditor, C. M. Denison for Canal Appraiser, and Elisha Harris, Ernestus Brooks, and George S. Delavan for Commissioners of the State Board of Health. All the appointees received 26 votes, except Place, who only got 21.

The Governor, under the act creating a State Board of Health, has appointed the following, who are members of the existing City Boards of Health, members of the State Board: Charles F. Chandler, of New-York; James G. Hunt, of Utica, and Edward M. Moore, of Rochester. These appointments are in addition to the nominations sent to the Senate and are not subject to confirmation by that body.

At the evening session of the Senate the bill making an appropriation to pay the awards of the Board of Audit in favor of Frank Swift, Charles A. Dunaldo, and others, was taken up. These claims were originally put in the Supply bill, but were stricken out, and have since been put in a separate bill reported from the Senate committee, which provides that they shall not be paid until their merits have been heard by the Court of Appeals, and judgment rendered for the claimants. Mr. Forster made an attempt to tack on to the bill an appropriation of $600,000 for the Harlem River improvement, which caused a long discussion. It was finally defeated, on the ground that such an appropriation did not properly belong to a bill of this kind, and might not be legal. The discussion, however, developed the fact that a majority of the Senators are favorably disposed to the Harlem River appropriation, and a separate bill will doubtless be prepared for that purpose. The bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill authorizing towns bonded in aid of railroads to exchange the bonds for others bearing a lower rate of interest was ordered to a third reading. A bill increasing the salary of Supreme Court Judges of the Third Judicial District to $10,000, the increase to be paid by tax on residents of that district, was passed. The Listing bill was killed, only three Senators voting for it—Messrs. Winslow, Pitts, and Lynde.

THE ROBBIN'S REEF SCHEME.

THE LATEST ATTEMPT KILLED IN THE ASSEMBLY TO-DAY.

ALBANY, May 20.—Another Robbin's Reef scheme has gone into the ditch. The Assembly this afternoon, by a vote of 26 to 57, killed Senate bill No. 206, the history of which was told in THE TIMES of Saturday last. It was killed as much for the reason that it had been handled in a queer way as for any other reason, and the correspondent of THE TIMES was taken to task by Mr. Travis for the persistency with which he had related all the circumstances attending the progress of the bill. Somebody has plainly and shamelessly lied about this bill. It is not necessary here to say who has lied. Senator Fowler introduced it. He could not say what it was for. He said he did not know that it had been amended in the Assembly Judiciary Committee so as to make it objectionable, and he said he was offended because it had been amended. The amendments, he admitted, converted it into a "Robbin's Reef bill." Mr. Travis said, a few days ago, that he did not know what it was for. To-day, in his speech against the statements made by the TIMES's correspondent, he said that he had received the amendments to the bill from Senator Fowler himself, and that he had been made at the Senator's request. The bill was, as the Senator had said, designed to enable some one to reclaim land under the Hudson, in Ulster County. Mr. Terry, who, a day or two ago, said to the TIMES correspondent that the bill had not been amended in the committee, suddenly remembered that it had, but Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Congdon, both members of the committee, said in their places that no amendment had been made in the committee's meeting.

Mr. Travis said he was so desirous of showing that the bill did not mean Robbins's Reef, that he wished to amend it. The amendments he sent up provided that the bill should not authorize the taking of Robbins's Reef or any land within 500 feet of it. Mr. Fiske had a more sweeping substitute to offer, providing that the bill should not authorize the taking of any lands under water in or adjacent to the Bay or Harbor of New-York. This did not suit Mr. Travis at all. Mr. Benedict, of Ulster, said that Senator Fowler had told him on Saturday that he did not know that any change had been made in the bill. Mr. Newman, of Kings, very innocently "gave away" a trick, when he said that when he declared that Mr. Fiske's substitute was intended to defeat it, and he knew that some people around Brooklyn wanted the bill, as they desired to reclaim lands in the Bay, Mr. Travis then chimed in with Mr. Newman, very much to everybody's amusement, and the Hudson River pretense was completely abandoned. Mr. Bradley alluded in vigorous language to the desperate efforts made by the lobby to push the bill through, and suggested that the best thing to do was to kill the bill, now that its nefarious purpose was admitted to be an attempt to injure the harbor. Mr. Mitchell sincerely hoped the bill would be killed, as its title was deceptive, and deceitful means had been employed to advance it. The vote was taken on Fiske's substitute by yeas and nays, and it was carried by a vote of 59 to 19. Mr. Terry reported the bill as amended, and the vote was then taken on its passage. Speaker Sharpe voted against it, and explained that if it was for any Ulster County mining, manufacturing, and mechanical corporation he thought it strange he had not heard a word about it. The bill was lost—yeas 26, nays 57. Mr. Travis carried a motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table. The bill is quite dead, however.

A WEDDING UP TOWN.

MARRIAGE OF MR. ARTEMAS H. HOLMES AND MISS LILLIAN STOKES.

Miss Lillian Stokes was married to Mr. Artemas H. Holmes last evening in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. Henry Stokes, one of our oldest citizens, and for the last 25 years President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. Mr. Holmes, the groom, is a member of the well-known law firm of Holmes & Adams, and is the attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and several other corporations. The hour fixed for the ceremony was 8 o'clock, but long before the bridal party had arrived a throng of invited guests had filled nearly every seat in the large church. Soon after 8 o'clock the bridal party entered from the church, and, as the organist struck up a lively wedding march, Miss Stokes advanced up the central aisle, leaning upon the arm of her father and preceded by eight ushers. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers for Mr. Holmes preceded the bride-elect, and the ushers were speedily made one by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, who read the beautiful marriage service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was dressed in white satin costume, covered with heavy point lace. The groom's best man was Mr. John S. Stokes, a brother of the bride. The ushers were Mr. William E. Dodge Stokes, Mr. E. D. Barnes, Mr. Styles Mumford, Mr. Harry McCoom, Mr. James Andrews, and Messrs. Ward McCoy, and Cornelius Stevenson. A reception was given at the residence of the bride's father, No. 534 Madison-avenue, immediately after the marriage ceremony. Among the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Hatch, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Judge Barrett, Mr. John B. McLain, Mr. George E. Blanchard, of the Erie Railway; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Donner, Dr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Holmes, Mr. Styles Mumford, Mr. E. D. Barnes, Miss Watson, Miss Stokes, Miss Fannie Smith, Miss Alexander, Miss Taylor, and many others. The wedding presents were numerous and rich. Mr. Holmes's gift to his bride was a deed of the house No. 46 West-Fifteenth-street, and Mr. Henry Stokes, the bride's father, furnished the house. Mr. James Stokes, an uncle of the bride, sent a large silver fruit dish, Mrs. Holmes gave a handsome silver set, Mr. William F. Blunt two large vases, Mr. Lane a marble clock, and Mr. Walter Stokes, brother of the bride, a handsome set of china. One of the gems of the presents was a set of solid silver dessert-knives, from the bride's cousin, Mr. Will Stokes. The wedding tour will be an extended one, and will include a trip to Canada.

AN ICHTHYOPHAGOUS CLUB.

An informal meeting was held yesterday, composed of gentlemen interested in fish culture, to arrange preliminaries in regard to a dinner to be given some time toward the close of June, the menu to be chiefly composed of such fish as have been heretofore neglected. The leading idea in giving this dinner is to demonstrate the fact that there are quite as good fish left uneaten as ever came to market. The guests will be composed of ichthyophagists, naturalists, gourmets, and philanthropists generally. The name chosen for the club is the ichthyophagous, and the dinner is to be given, very probably, at the new hotel now building at Rockaway. A committee was formed, famed for culinary love, who will make the necessary selection. Shark, octopus, skate, dog-fish, king-drake, conger eels, wolf-fish, and many other fishes, will be presented on the bill of fare. In all this there may, however, be found a sensible motive, and that is the endeavor to overcome prejudice directed toward many kinds of fish, which are rarely eaten, because their excellence is unknown.

A SWINDLE FRUSTRATED.

Two men drove up yesterday to the jewelry store of Horatio N. Squires, No. 97 Fulton-street, in a light wagon, to which was attached a handsome horse. They entered the store and purchased from Mr. Squires $600 worth of jewelry, for which they tendered a check for $1,000 on a City bank for the amount. Mr. Squires refused to hand over the jewelry until he had satisfied himself as to the genuineness of the check, and he went off to the bank, telling his customers to await his return. When he came back with the intelligence that the check was worthless his customers had disappeared, leaving the horse and wagon behind. They were brought to Police Head-quarters to await a claimant.

A BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

While James Willers, of No. 511 East Seventeenth-street, was driving with his son, aged 9 years, in a buggy, one of the wheels of the vehicle came off at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street last evening. The horse took fright and ran away, upsetting the buggy, and throwing Mr. Willers and his son out to the pavement. The lad fell on his head and was instantly killed, and his father received severe injuries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A movement is on foot on the Produce Exchange to dispense with the third call of grain during the Summer months.

Smoke from a defective flue caused an alarm to be sent out from the Astor House, No. 36 East Fourteenth-street, yesterday afternoon.

The Eastern Nail Association met at No. 116 Fulton-street, yesterday, and adopted a resolution reducing the price of all nails to a basis of $3.20 per keg.

The man who fell dead in front of No. 690 West-street, on Wednesday, was John M. Brown, an inmate of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, at No. 414 West Twenty-second-street.

The body of a stranger about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, fair, light-haired, and disguised, who wore a dark suit, was found yesterday at the foot of East Ninety-fourth-street.

The Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, will deliver an address on "The Bible as History" before the New-York Sunday-school Association on Monday evening in the Broadway Tabernacle.

A paper on "Arctic Exploration—Ancient and Modern" will be read by the Rev. R. F. De Costa at the meeting of the American Geographical Society, in Chickering Hall, on Tuesday evening.

Henry and Edward Delaney, who were arrested for the robbery of $2,700 worth of property from Mr. George Gibson, of No. 128 West Forty-third-street, were held for trial by Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday.

Amanda Wright, of No. 149 West Thirty-second-street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Four girls and three young men, found in the place, were fined $10 each.

The Spring games of the Manhattan Athletic Club will be held to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 2:30 P. M., on the grounds, at Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street. The list of entries, which is large, includes many prominent athletes. Gold medals have been provided for the first and second men in each contest.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Cano Scangarella and Tony Romagnano, Italians, were held for stabbing Thomas Connors during a dispute in Mulberry-street. Connors is now in the hospital in a critical condition. Romagnano is a land-owner, who some years ago attempted to kill himself by jumping from a window, because of domestic difficulties.

The shipments of cattle to Europe on Wednesday, as appears by yesterday's Custom-house returns, were the largest on record from this port for any one day. The aggregate was 3,336 head. A large number of horses and sheep were also shipped, and there was an unusually heavy consignment of fresh beef, mutton, and pork. It is expected that the shipments of the next five weeks will more than double those of any former similar period.

Mrs. Louisa Rich, who, on Wednesday, hanged herself in a cell at the Seventh Precinct Station-house, was the wife of Alexander Rich, a messenger at the Tombs. The loss of seven children unsettled her mind and made her a drunkard. Last October Officer Noalis, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested her for being intoxicated, and at the station-house her arm was forced to be broken. Mrs. Rich said the officer clubbed her, and a suit to recover damages is pending.

The Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday sent a communication to Gov. Cornell, asking him to veto the bill for rebuilding Washington Market, now awaiting his signature. They call particular attention to the provision which permits of solid filling beyond the bulk-head line of the street, and claim that this will stop the continuous flow of the tide, cause an increased depth of sewage, increase the expense of dredging, and endanger the public health.

John J. Bush, in attempting to quell a quarrel between James McGray and the latter's wife, at No. 75 Governeur-street, on Wednesday night, became involved in a struggle with McGray. It ended in McGray being stabbed by the female peace-maker. Bush died. McGray was removed to the hospital, where his wound was pronounced dangerous. Bush was arrested and yesterday was arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Essex Market Police Court, where he was held to await the result of McGray's injuries.

The formation of an organization known as the Sons of Veterans, composed of the sons of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, was authorized at the last national encampment of the latter body, and is now in a flourishing condition. Five posts have been formed in this State, one of which is located in Brooklyn. It is intended that the new organization, which is very popular, shall perpetuate the Grand Army of the Republic. A Brigadier-General and a Major-General will be elected, will be held in Albany on June 8.

John Morrissey, the engineer of the Havana steam-ship City of Washington, was honorably discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields. Morrissey was charged with assaulting a fireman, name unknown, during the recent trading trip of the steamer with the rival line steamer, Saratoga, and Maguire died on the voyage. The proof, yesterday, failed to sustain the charge of assault, and showed that Maguire, in all probability, died of acute dysentery. It was shown, however, that the steamer had no surgeon on board.

Robert West, of No. 9 Weehawken-street, the watchman who on Wednesday night shot and seriously wounded Capt. Philip Lansing, of the tugboat E. F. Vinson, of Albany, during a fracas on board the barge Stetes, which was lying at the foot of West Tenth-street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Capt. Lansing made a charge of felonious assault against him, and he was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail. The papers in the case were sent to the District Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Edgar P. Hill, the senior member of the liquor-manufacturing firm of Hill, Cunningham & Co., which failed in December, 1879, was arraigned on a charge of perjury in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The complainant was Pietro Cerrato, who claims to be a creditor to the amount of $2,700. He charges that on compounding with their creditors, the firm swore that they were solvent when they incurred the debts which led to their failure. It is alleged, however, that the books of the business show that the statements to the creditors were false, and that the firm was insolvent at the time. The complaint of perjury grows out of a recent case in the Supreme Court.

BROOKLYN.

George H. Fuller, a clerk in the employ of William P. Clyde, No. 360 Columbia Heights, committed suicide yesterday at Lub's Hotel, East New-York, by taking a dose of morphine. He died in the ambulance while on his way to the City Hospital. The cause of the suicide is not known.

A rumor has again been started that the Fulton Municipal Gas Company, which obtained its charter on the implied promise that it would break down the existing gas monopolies, is about to break its pledge and consolidate with the old gas companies, thus placing the city at the mercy of one vast monopoly.

The New-York and Brighton Beach Railway Company filed a supplemental map, yesterday, in the Register's office, extending the Locust Grove branch of their route over the Boulevard, and in an easterly direction, to Sheepshead Bay. This is the second elevated railroad company that proposes to cross the Boulevard.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. Hiram Barber, of New-York City, has been appointed physician in Sing Sing Prison, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Dr. J. H. Smith from Sing Sing to Clinton Prison.

An organization to be known as the Ossining Athletic Association, has been formed in the Village of Sing Sing, with the following officers: President—W. I. Townsend; Treasurer—L. L. Rodd; Secretary—G. H. Fisher; Captain—F. Larkin, Jr. Mr. Larkin, late of Princeton College, has a reputation for "throwing the hammer" the longest distance on record.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mother Hill and a delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union have applied to Mayor Fedler to prevent the proposed celebration of Decoration Day in Newark on Sunday. The Mayor was absent at Trenton when they visited his office, but Dr. English, his secretary, said he would lay the matter before him immediately on his return.

The Hoboken Common Council have in contemplation the erection of a new City Hall on the site of the present building on Washington-street. It will be 100 by 80 feet, with two wings 40 feet deep, and two stories high, with mansard roof. It will contain the Council chamber and city offices, a police station, lodging-rooms and cells, and an armory and drill-room. The building will be in the style of the French Renaissance.

Mr. Benjamin Statzsky, a prominent resident of Newark, is hopelessly crippled by varicose veins in his legs. Since last December he has been confined to an arm chair, in which he has sat day and night, suffering at times the most intense pain. Mr. Statzsky checks under his inability to move about, and is particularly grieved by the fact that he has no longer take part in politics, for he was all his life an active Republican. He is 48 years old. His physicians do not think he will ever recover.

THE BONES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

At the semi-annual meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society at Newark, yesterday, letters were read from the Royal Historical Society of Madrid and from the Archbishop Roque Gocchia de Straso, in relation to the discovery, in 1877, of the remains of Christopher Columbus in the Cathedral at San Domingo. The Archbishop has written a large volume giving the details of the discovery, and tendering unto the gentlemen of the learned societies on the topic, viz: the Middle Immortal Pilot, a short dedication that the whole thing is a fraud. The Newark society has the fullest collection of works on the subject, and Mr. Whitehead and Col. Swords, who have read all that has been written by the authorities in relation to the matter, are confident that the bones of Columbus have been actually discovered in San Domingo.

TORPEDO FIRING.

SECRETARY RAMSEY AND GEN. SHERMAN INSPECTING THE EAST RIVER DEFENSES.

The Henry Smith, with Gen. Hancock and his party on board, arrived at the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third-street at 9:30 yesterday morning. The Secretary of War and his military secretary and the General and Miss Sherman appeared on the dock punctually at 9 o'clock. The personnel of the inspecting party was the same as on the preceding day, with the addition of Gen. Newton, of the Engineer Corps; Major Crowly, of the Ordnance Bureau; Gen. Crittenden, and a few ladies and civilians—friends of Gen. Sherman, who was himself in civilian's dress. The work of the day consisted of an inspection of the forts and defenses of the East River, which is regarded by military men as the only practicable track for a fleet of invasion. The objective points were the torpedo station at Willet's Point; the extensive works of Fort Schuyler, commanding the entrance to Long Island Sound; the recruiting post on David's Island, a pleasant little greensward of 300 acres; and the sub-marine excavations at Hell Gate, under the superintendence of Gen. Newton. It was scarcely 10 o'clock when the party landed on Willet's Point. They were greeted with a salute of 17 guns from a light field-piece. Gen. Abbott expected that the party would first proceed to David's Island, and stop at the Point on their way home, and there was only time to summon the members of his staff rather hastily and welcome the distinguished visitors with a hearty shake of the hand as they quietly walked ashore. The party first visited the training school and made a note of the method of instruction adopted for the torpedo service, and then a rather impromptu exhibition was given of the terrific explosive force of dynamite and of the efficiency of the sub-marine torpedoes. A quantity of dynamite inclosed in a thin cartridge of brown paper was laid upon a plank and ignited, by way of illustrating its general properties. The composition burned slowly, without development of explosive force, but with visible manifestation of the peculiar motion occurring a period somewhat in excess of one and a half minutes. When ignited in masses of 500 pounds, dynamite develops its explosive force, but the immediate attack of the electrode is less adapted to the development of its properties. To illustrate its explosive power, even when unconfined, Gen. Abbott placed an exactly similar cartridge upon an iron bar 4 feet long, 8 inches wide, and ¾ of an inch thick. Each end of the bar rested upon an anvil, and the charge was ignited by means of an electric battery. After the deafening reverberations of the explosion had died away, the bar, with its ends still resting upon the anvils, was submitted to the examination of the party. There was very little abrasion at the point where the charge had been placed, but it had been bent at an angle of 10 degrees by the terrific momentum of the blow. The General drew a practical conclusion of the efficiency of the explosive when in contact with the armor of iron-clads, and the party proceeded to the pier, where preparations to explode some submarine torpedoes were in progress. A painted buoy, tossing lightly upon the rippling surface of the river, was indicated by Gen. Abbott as the point where a column of water 300 feet in height would presently shoot into the air. The electrical connections were made within half a minute after the preparations began. Now, said the General, the ground underneath the ground trembled with the force of the concussion, and the torpedo tossed up a column of water whose estimated altitude and diameter were respectively 200 feet and 30 feet. The charge was 300 pounds of powder. The extraordinary heights and distances of these artificial geysers have been verified by photography. The weight of such a column may be ascertained by reducing its dimensions to cubic feet, and applying the rule that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces. Two lighter torpedoes were then charged with 80 the other with 100 pounds of powder, and were next exploded simultaneously, by way of showing how a whole fleet of war-ships could be tossed into the air by a single pressure of the finger upon the button of a battery. The final experiment consisted of the firing of a cannon on shore by electrical communication with a submerged torpedo-case, which, on being thus disturbed, exploded the charge of the distant gun, trained upon a point previously indicated.

During the interval between these tests the party adjourned to the laboratory, where Gen. Abbott discoursed at length upon the mysteries of gun-cotton, dynamite, brugere, picric, dualin, dynamite, and nitroglycerine, not to mention specimens of gunpowder from every celebrated factory in the American hemisphere. By reference to maps showing the tracks of vessels and the distribution of the torpedoes, it was demonstrated that no vessel could pass the section of the river between Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler without encountering at least one torpedo, and such concussions as those just exhibited. As they are fired by electricity, not by contact or external disturbance, these powerful agencies are not disturbed by vessels passing up and down the river.

After inspecting the best means of training a corps of experts for the torpedo service, the party crossed the river to Fort Schuyler and passed two hours in inspecting the works and the garrison, consisting of Batteries F and G, Third Artillery, commanded by Capt. Dwyer. The recruiting station on David's Island terminated the journey. Here the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman were escorted through the barracks by Lieut.-Col. Bliss, of the Nineteenth Infantry, while the rest repaired to the Officers' Club-house, the day was finished by a descent into the Hell Gate galleries. Gen. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Secretary Ramsey, and others who desired to make it donned rubber overcoats and miners' caps and passed an hour beneath the bottom of the East River. Gen. Newton reported that about 3,200 feet of material had been excavated, covering a submarine surface of two and a half acres. When completed, the works will be nine acres in extent.

THE EAST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE.

A NEW HOME FOR HOMELESS BOYS—EXERCISES AT THE FORMAL OPENING.

The East Side Lodging-house for Homeless Boys, at the corner of Gouverneur-street and East Broadway, was formally opened last evening, with appropriate exercises. A description of this building, which is admirably contrived for the purposes intended, has heretofore been published in these columns. It was illuminated throughout last evening, and thoroughly inspected by the throng of people who had assembled to listen to the programme of exercises arranged for the evening. Among those present were Mr. William A. Booth, the President of the society; D. Willis James, Chairman of the Building Committee; the Rev. C. L. Bruce, the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., the Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., Mr. W. E. Cutting, Mr. R. J. Livingston, Mr. James Roosevelt, Mr. C. C. Wilson, Mr. J. Rev. Rollins, Mr. Cannon, Dr. Ira Lane, Dr. D. B. James, Mr. J. B. Bennett, Mr. Robert Roe, Jr., Mr. Calvert Vaux, the architect; Mr. F. W. Rollins, the builder; Dr. S. Ward, Mr. Jacob Riis, Mr. Lewis Tappan,